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Terms of the Daily
Single copies........................ 5 cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per quarter)..... $2 50
Subscribers (by mail) per year......... 10 00
Terms of the Weekly Herald.
Per annum (52 numbers)................. $2 00
H. C. BLOSS, J. H. COGSWELL.

The Titusville Morning Herald.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN THE OIL REGIONS.
VOL. IX. NO. 211. TITUSVILLE, PA., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1873. WHOLE NO. 3068.

The Morning Herald.
[Established June 14, 1865.]
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A STATE PRISON PICTURE.

Solitary Confinement for Life.

[From the Boston Traveller.]

It is not every one who fully comprehends the meaning of the expression "sent to the State prison." There is a feeling that the criminal is thoroly punished, that he is under restraint, and that, on the whole, such an episode is decidedly unpleasant and to be avoided; but the report of entertainments given by friends of the institution read too much like the narration of an evening's comfortable entertainment in some lecture course, and the narrations of the celebrations of Thanksgiving and Christmas serve to dull the estimation of the hardships of prison life in many minds. Many, doubtless, who are sentenced for short terms are so little affected by their punishment that with the fear of its repetition before their eyes they do not scruple to at once commit acts whose detection means another sentence. But the ones who are sentenced for twenty years or longer, and who, perhaps, have been brought up with the comforts and pleasures of home about them, are the persons on whom the discipline of prison life grates the hardest, and the ones who find the most severity in the strictness of its imperative orders.

One day during the last month the writer of this occasioned to visit the Massachusetts prison, and in course of conversation with the warden, various interesting facts relative to several of the more celebrated prisoners were developed. One, the most peculiar and interesting prisoner in the institution, and one of whom perhaps more is known than any other, is James Wilson, the man who is now imprisoned for life for murdering a fellow convict. His life has been frequently written up, as the saying is, but a short sketch may find readers who have seen previous accounts.

Wilson was born in England and there passed his childhood and youth. He underwent a thorough tuition in crime and was an inmate of several jails for minor offences, finally becoming concerned in a crime which secured his transportation to Botany Bay. Soon afterward, however, he escaped with a companion, and not daring to return to England came to America; and undeterred by his previous experiences he at once set about earning a dishonest living and on July 19, 1853, was caught in the act of robbing the city treasury and received a sentence of four years in the State prison. His conduct during his term of imprisonment was quite unexceptional and exemplary, and, as is customary, a deduction of thirty days was made on that account. On the morning of the day when he was to be released, or half hour before the time when he could have passed out of the prison door a free man, he was walking in a file of convicts to do his last piece of work, when he suddenly leaned forward by his immediate predecessor and attacked the next man, William Adams, and stabbed him in the neck with a shoe knife which he had concealed about his person, killing him almost instantly. He was at once seized and confined, and at his trial was found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hung. Every preparation for his execution was made, the gallows having been erected, when a commutation of his sentence to imprisonment for life was received. This had been obtained through the individual exertions of one of the bench of judges before whom he had been tried, his honor claiming that as no possible motive for the deed had been proved, and as every circumstance argued non-responsibility, the man must have been insane and ought not to be hung.

Wilson, after his recommittal, certainly showed signs of mental and physical weakness to such an extent that the rules of solitary confinement were considerably relaxed, to allow of proper exercise and treatment. Formerly he was a great philosopher in his reading, devoting himself to metaphysical and logical treatises, but at present and for some time his mental condition has been so weakened as to compel him to satisfy himself with lighter works. Prof. Bowen, of Harvard College, paid him several visits some ten years ago, to ascertain the depth of his logical researches, and on many occasions persons have inquired for and been anxious to see the "metaphysician," as he is called. In appearance Wilson is a demure-looking person, of kindly features, and not at all the conventional red-handed murderer of sensational literature. Although but 56, he appears much older, and shows the signs of his confinement both in appearance and conversation. He has not yet given up hopes of pardon, and any official of the State or National Government whom he may chance to see visiting the prison is at once imagined to come on business connected with his release. For the reason that his mind is rendered constantly uneasy and unhealthy by his nervous anxiety, but few visitors are allowed to see him, these being a few particular friends. He is at present in the hospital quarters, and spends considerable of his leisure time in carving, at which he is quite an adept. What he thinks of in his solitude, how he recalls old scenes in the absence of any change in the future, and what a prospect opens before him, are sad speculations, and, in his case at least, is the punishment to be considered heavy. Not many years ago Wilson wrote quite a pathetic letter to the British consul at this port, the Marquis Lausada, since deceased, in which he claimed his interference as a British subject; nothing, however, came of it, and he is gradually settling into a conviction that his life henceforward must be spent behind bars that separate him from his kind.

The Birthday of Washington.

[From the New York Times.]

It is useless to indulge in regrets that the celebration of Washington's birthday is becoming less and less general. In a country where such observances depend entirely on the voluntary action of the people, no amount of lecturing will revive them when they have once begun to fall away. It is not strange that the memory of Washington should be less a subject of popular interest with each decade. The five or six millions, who, at the time of Washington's death, occupied the seaboard States, and were clearing the lands along the rivers that flow to the sea, have become a nation of 50,000,000, of whom more than four-tenths are of foreign birth or parentage. Not even the main feature in the life of Washington, much less controlling traits of his character, are familiar to the great body of these latter. If the Father of his Country has become obscure to the majority of the descendents of his contemporaries, he is far more so to the millions born in foreign lands or of foreign parents.

Yet there is no character more fit than his for the study of the citizens of our country. The qualities by which he was able to perform his most valuable services, and by which he won his greatest fame, were those which every citizen can emulate. They are those, too, which the mass of any people must possess in order to successfully maintain a free government. The constant aim of Washington's life was to perform as well as he could the duties of citizenship that fell to his share. His distinguishing characteristic was unfailing fidelity to his conscience and reason in all the affairs in which he participated. As a commander he was not so remarkable for the skill of his military plans—for he acted with a wretched army on a small scale, and did not escape frequent reverses and some almost disastrous failures—as for the rare combination of his moral qualities. He possessed courage in the midst of difficulties, fortitude under misfortune and suffering, patience and resolution in the presence of general gloom and weariness; he displayed generous sympathy with his comrades, a tender consideration for the common soldiers, and the people from whom they were drawn, perfect rectitude and constant unselfishness in all his dealings with his Government. These were the qualities that made him as strong in the esteem and love of the people in the camp at Valley Forge as he was on the morrow of the evacuation of Boston. And it was these qualities, added to calm and careful judgment, and great candor in dealing with men in public and private, that enabled Washington to guide the Government through the difficult period of its first eight years.

It would be difficult for any man again to fill so large a space in the civil affairs of the country as did Washington, though, after the career of Mr. Lincoln, no one would say it was impossible. But any public man can imitate his virtues if he will, and any private citizen can be actuated by the same spirit. We may be sure that were Washington living now, he would not be a violent partisan on either side; that he would give his vote to no unworthy candidate at the bidding of a party convention; that he would not grudge the time and labor and annoyance necessary to fulfill honorably his political duties, and to exercise intelligently the privilege of the franchise. We may be sure he would evade no lawful taxes, make no compromise with "strikers," nor forget in the pursuit of profit, or the enjoyment of wealth, his interest, in common with his follow-citizens, in the just and honest administration of public affairs.

We may be sure, too, that if in public life at this time, there are many thing she would not do. He would neither seek positions of profit nor bargain with office-hunters for positions of trust. He would not submit his conscience unqualifiedly to the keeping of a caucus. He would not be in the least tempted by Mr. Oakes Ames, or have any such difficulty as Senator Harlan has in accounting for the expenses of his election. His dealings with the people would be always aboveboard, and his private life would never compromise his public usefulness. He would know how to explain all his transactions, if called on to do so, with once trying, and no investigation would have any terrors for him. Indeed, we know of no way in which public men of both parties at the national capital could to-day more appropriately honor the memory of Washington than by making out from the above hints a list of all the things now familiar in public life which that wise and honest man would certainly have avoided.

THE ANTICS OF AN ACTRESS.

The Circle of the Three Diamond Rings.

The antics of an actress are detailed at great length in the New York *Era*. "A lovely woman, an accomplished actress at one of the fashionable theatres of our metropolis," says the *Era*, "was the heroine of an episode which occurred a few months ago and came near ending in a terrible tragedy. The audience always applauds when she first appears on the stage, her handsome pale face wreathed in smiles, and acknowledging the cheers of the multitude by a grateful bow and a wave of her small hand, upon which sparkle three large diamond rings. They cost her very dearly—they almost cost her her life. We will tell the reader all about it: Six years ago this accomplished and popular actress was left penniless by the death of her mother, the widow of a lawyer in a small town on Lake Erie. As the young girl had repeatedly shown remarkable histrionic talent at amateur theatricals, and was more than prepossessing in appearance, her friends advised her to go on the stage. Nothing was left to her but to try this means to earn a livelihood, and so succeeded shortly afterward in obtaining an engagement in a company of strolling players, who performed in the small towns of Northern Ohio and Indiana. Our heroine, whom we will name Cora, played subordinate parts, and her salary at that time was about one-twentieth what it is now. We cannot give the story at length. Briefly, Cora was finally engaged as leading lady in a Cincinnati theatre, where she soon became, and deservedly, very popular. For four years she remained at the theatre, and she would probably be there now but for the following occurrence: There arrived one day, at the first hotel of the city, a handsome gentleman from Texas, who was accompanied by his wife, a slender brunette, with a sweet, pensive face, upon which an indelible expression of sadness was engraved. The gentleman's name was W., and it was soon known that he was very wealthy, but that he lived unhappily with his wife, and for that reason had left his Southern country home, and would henceforth reside in Cincinnati. He soon became acquainted with Cora, and admired her greatly. Whether Cora ever reciprocated his affection is not known. At all events he did not neglect anything to gain her love. He lavished presents of the most costly description on her. His gifts were so numerous and tasteful that the young actress was soon the best dressed lady in the place, and her boudoir resembled one of those enchanting fairy palaces of which we read in the "Arabian Nights." Those who visited her were sure to meet Mr. W. with her, and on Christmas day the infatuated lover presented her with three most valuable diamond rings. Mrs. W. meanwhile remained entirely ignorant of what her husband was doing. She passed most of her time at home, and frequently was seen in tears, wrung from her by the bitter consciousness that the husband to whom she was fondly attached did not love her. But that he was openly, glaringly faithless to her, she did not suspect. However, if she did not, the habitues of the theatre did. The other actresses became envious of Cora's rich dresses, and especially of the three diamond rings which she always wore on the stage. The result was a most unpleasant scandal and the loss by the actress of her situation at the theatre. She made many endeavors to obtain a new engagement, but bad luck seemed to follow her, until one day a New York manager met her in Saratoga and engaged her for his theatre. To New York Mr. W. followed her, taking his wife with him, and there boldly resumed his intimacy with her. Finally a sister of the injured wife visited New York, and having learned the facts of the case, divulged them to that lady. "In her rage and jealousy," the story concludes. "The wife resolved to take a terrible revenge upon Cora. Arming herself with a small dagger, she hastened to the house of the actress. Whom should she surprise in Cora's room but her husband? With a shriek of rage she rushed, with a dirk, toward Cora, who came near fainting with terror upon beholding the infuriated wife of her lover. A scuffle of a second or two took place between the two women when W. succeeded in seizing his wife's arm and Cora escaped from the room. Next day W. and his wife, accompanied by the latter's sister, left New York, as there is now a divorce suit between them, pending in one of the Western States." The *Era* affirms that the public ought to be able to recognize this lady from the description it gives of her.

The Runaway Locomotive.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle*, in describing the recent accident on the Hudson River Railroad, says:

"The terrible crash lasted but an instant, and then the work of digging the killed and wounded out of the ruins was commenced. At first it was supposed that several were killed outright, but it transpired that there were no passengers in the rear car and but one or two in the next one to it. The rear brakeman was at his post on the front platform of the rear car when the smash occurred. He was found inside of the forward part of the car with the stove on top of him. Both legs were nearly cut off, and his body was terribly bruised. Harry Stevens, the conductor of the ill-fated train, gives a heart-rending description of Smith's situation. He says that as soon as the accident occurred the cars took fire from an overturned stove, when he and Samuel Johnson, of Wappingers Falls, went to work to extinguish the flames and to find the injured, if there were any. Shrieks were heard in the car next to the last, into which the last car had telescoped. Upon reaching it three little girls were seen clambering about the windows and crying loudly for help. The windows were at once smashed in and the little ones drawn safely out. They had got on board the train at Hastings, and were going to school at Tarrytown. Attention was next given to the whereabouts of the brakeman. He lay on the floor in the rear end of the second car, and piled on top of him were the stove, parts of the sides of the car and a part of the roof, and his legs were crushed and held between the car platforms. All the woodwork on top of him was on fire, and Conductor Stevens got water as best he could and poured on it. The steam and smoke completely covered the spot, and from it poor Smith, the brakeman, was heard to shriek, 'Oh! don't throw water, Harry; I'm choking!' By this time, however, the fire was out, and then an axe was procured and the work of cutting away the sides of the wrecked car was commenced in order to get the brakeman out. While it was in progress the conductor called out 'How are you?' to the brakeman, Smith responding, 'Oh, I'm all right.' Is there anything on your head?' again shouted the conductor. 'No,' once more replied the poor fellow; 'only pull my legs out, then I'll be all right.' He did not know that both of his legs were literally cut off and that nothing but his pantaloons held them. He was finally released and carried away. Then Assistant Conductor Cummings was found in a ditch near by. It seems that when the train left Hastings he entered the car next to the last one to collect the fare of the three little girls referred to. It is supposed that after the fares were collected he passed to the rear of the car and observed the engine coming, and was going out just as the collision occurred. When found he was unconscious, his ankle and two of his ribs and his jaw were broken, and he was otherwise injured. Both he and Smith, the brakeman, were conveyed to the hospital at Yonkers, where just before noon Smith died. At 3 p. m. Cummings was still alive, but his recovery is doubtful. The newsboys on the train, and an unknown man in the car next to the smoking car, were slightly injured."

Enoch Arden Outdone.

In the year 1859 a negro named Henry Cobb was a slave for a planter named Cobb in Tensas parish, Louisiana. In July of that year the levee broke away and the Mississippi devastated a large share of the plantation. The slave above mentioned was one of the seven or eight most trustworthy men on the plantation, who were hired out for the time being until the levee had been repaired and the land put in order to be worked. Cobb was hired on a mail packet, and continued there for three months. One day, when the boat lay at Vicksburg, alongside a Cairo packet, he failed to perform a certain job of work to the satisfaction of the captain, who was determined on sending him ashore and having him "dressed down" for his negligence. Cobb, greatly frightened, secreted himself on board the Cairo boat, and landed in Illinois without being discovered. He was forwarded to Detroit by the underground railroad, and since 1861 has lived at or near Chatham, Ontario, under the name of Hammond. He had been married three years when he left the plantation, but knowing that there was no prospect of getting his wife away, he married again after settling at Chatham.

The first wife continued in slavery for several years, and was living as a slave at Holly Springs, Mississippi, when the emancipation proclamation freed her. She came North, living in Cincinnati, Chicago and other places, and two years ago was married to a colored man named Samuels, and is the mother of a child by him. The family came to this city about seven weeks ago. Saturday last, as Mrs. Samuels was at the City Hall Market, a hand was laid on her arm and she nearly fainted away as she turned and saw her old husband. They sat down on a bench and talked, laughed and cried together, until their story was known to a hundred persons. Hammond's wife had been ill of consumption for a long time, and he was in Detroit to see a relative of hers. Just what arrangements the two old slaves made is not known, but she abandoned Samuels, her home and child Sunday night, and probably left for Canada with Hammond, perhaps to remarry. Mr. Samuels had been informed of the meeting Saturday, and yesterday when he told the police that his wife had disappeared he declared that he would not pursue, hardly blaming her if she had returned to the old love.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The British Villager as He Was.

[From the Yorkshire Magazine.]

As a very few of the villagers possessed a clock in those days, the apprentices and workpeople generally were aroused in the morning by the shrill blasts of the village "hornblower" or trumpeter, whose duty it was to go through the village every morning during the week at five o'clock in the summer, and six in winter, and again at eight in the evening, when work ceased for the day. So shrill were the blasts of the hornblower, that no excuse was allowed to the sluggards of not having heard the horn. An amusing incident took place in one village (Yeadon), where the hornblower on one occasion made a mistake in the time, and aroused the work-people at one o'clock in the morning, who, not being aware of the mistake commenced work; but the were very much surprised at the great length of the night, morning rather as they were ready for their breakfast long before the breakfast-time. Notwithstanding their long days, fifteen hours a day—the wages in 1736 were only 8d. a day for a weaver. The writer of these notes being at Odey one night in 1850 was surprised to find this quaint relic of bygone usage still practiced there. Early in the morning he was somewhat startled on being awoke by the shrill rattle of a trumpet blown in the streets, *a la militaire*, and as he wondered what it meant, the hornblower could be heard passing along the various streets, making the streets of the little town ring again. On making inquiries into the matter, it was stated that the work-people employed at one of the mills were thus summoned to their work. The fashion in dress and the quality of the food of our forefathers were equally as plain and simple as their modes of working. The dress of the men very often consisted of coarse gray hose, leather breeches, drab vest and coat, gay-colored neckerchiefs, beaver hat and often a striped woolsey apron, and once "rigged out," would do almost for a generation. The dress of the fairer sex rarely rose above a gay colored print, the plainest of a cottage or a coal-scuttle bonnet, and a plain or fancy shawl. Their food consisted of very plain fare—such as porridge, bacon, salt beef, and havercake, ("haver," Scandinavian for oats) now called oatcake; in fact so largely was this wholesome article of food used; that a regiment of soldiers (the 33d), raised principally in Yorkshire, were called the "Havercake Lads." Wheat bread was but seldom seen in many households; it was considered a rare treat to be favored with it once a week, viz., on—Sundays. When a pig was killed, it was usual for a goodly portion of it to be distributed among their friends and kinsfolk. Occasionally, an ox or a cow was killed, and part having been distributed, a large portion of the remainder was salted and hung up to dry. The villagers, having few sweets or luxuries, such as are common in this age of luxuries, grew up hale, hearty and strong; they thought little of walking forty or fifty miles a day. Contrast this with the Yorkshireman of to-day, who, if residing three milles from a railway station, considers himself badly used.

A Gigantic Family.

The facts appended appear in the London *Medical Record*:

Perhaps we may make no excuse for departing from the custom of not noticing exhibitions when we call the attention of our readers to the most remarkable development of adipose tissue which has, probably, ever been observed in Europe, at least within one family. It is interesting, as testing the laws of heredity, to observe the peculiarities of the O'Neal family, of which a careful examination by a writer in the *Medico-Chirurgical Review* leads him to vouch for the accuracy of the extraordinary measurements we give. They are natives of Ireland, Queens county, forty-seven miles from the city of Dublin. They are born of respectable parents, hard-working farmers. The father stood six feet and weighed twenty-seven stone. The mother is forty-five years of age, stands five feet six inches in height, measures round her arm twenty-six inches, across her shoulders three feet, round her waist five feet six inches, and weighs the enormous weight of twenty-one stone. Her eldest son is twenty-five years of age, stands six feet two inches, weighs eighteen stone five pounds, and at the present time he is a Life Guard. All the sons and daughters were of large dimensions. Miss Ann O'Neal, the eldest daughter, is twenty years of age; she stands five feet six inches in height, and measures round the arm twenty-seven inches, across the shoulders one yard and a half, round her waist eight feet, and has the enormous weight of thirty-nine stone. Her youngest sister is eighteen years of age; she stands five feet two inches in height, measures round her arm twenty-five inches, across her shoulders three feet, round her waist six feet, and weighs twenty-three stone. The eldest daughter is, as may well be imagined, on account of her obesity, scarcely able to walk. She appears to be uneasy on her legs, and is compelled to lean up against the wall for support. The vaccination marks on her arms, having increased with age and development of adipose tissue are as large as ordinary saucers. As there is no padding or artificial methods employed to enhance the enormous weight of the specimens, the disproportion which strikes the observer between the gigantic bodies and the relatively small though absolutely large crania is almost startling. The hands are coarse and large boned. In Ann O'Neil (affectionately and absurdly named "Lilly" by her smaller relatives) the malar bones are enormous, and the mouth is much underhung, by the forward projection of the lower jaw. Although the mother shows signs of excessive alcoholic consumption, there is no disease noticeable or complained of; and the subjects do not appear to suffer from any other affection than the inconvenience of having to support so much fat.

How We Take a Holiday.

[From the New York Commercial Advertiser.]

The Day is observed under evident protest. It was an amusing study in the early hours of this morning to observe the melancholy aspect of lively business men, who wended their way down town or across the ferries, impelled by the instinct of work, and yet with no work to do. The "average" American on a holiday is an uneasy mortal. He yearns to be up and doing, "still achieving, still pursuing, with a heart for any fate." Especially when it is an enforced holiday, such as the present one, for example, is he plunged into the depths of despair. Countless bales of goods might have been sold and shipped, millions of money might have changed hands upon the street, tons of material might have been manufactured for the market, but for the fact that George Washington happened to become the Father of his Country. It is an aggravation to lose the chance of a good speculation, and the majority of our people would probably prefer to make money rather than to apotheosize the best President who ever lived. But let us remember that there is another side to the case, and so derive comfort from the day and its belongings. If we could have more holidays, instead of less, the net result would be salutary. Two men in business, side by side, one a stout and rosy German, the other a thin and dyspeptic American, carry on their trade in different ways; and while one gets down into his grave at an untimely moment, the other is ready to dance and sing at the age of threescore-and-ten. One of these men plays for a certain number of days in the year. The other grudges the hours that legal observance takes from his active labor. The first being right, and the latter wrong, the results are visible in the sharp contrast between contented health and discontented infirmity. Let us, therefore, take counsel of wisdom, throw care to the dogs, and lay on flesh in our infrequent days of rest!

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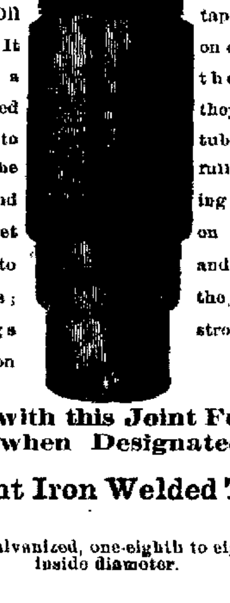

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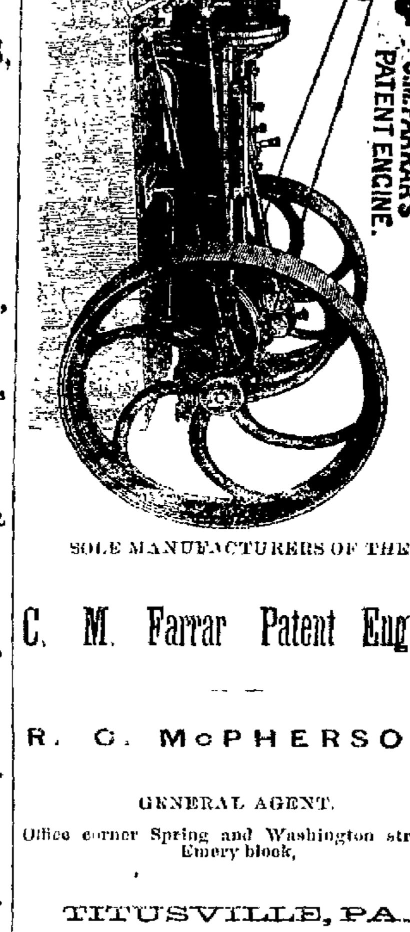

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The Morning Herald.

Tuesday, February 25, 1873

Largest Circulation in Northwestern Pennsylvania.

Congressional.

MONDAY, February 24.

HOUSE:—The river and harbor appropriation bill came up and was discussed, until Butler arose to a point of order and reported upon the resolution to impeach the Vice President. After reporting the testimony at length, the committee report that it will not justify the presentation of articles of impeachment. The House again resumed the consideration of the river and harbor bill, which was debated until recess.

SENATE.—A bill passed giving the right of way to the Walla Walla and Columbia River Railway. The Agricultural College bill came up when a motion was made to refer the matter to the Committee on Public Lands, with instructions to report a bill to give the proceeds from the sale of this land towards equalizing the bounty of soldiers. A motion was made to table the bill and take up the Caldwell bribery case. Lost by a vote of 22 to 32; another attempt was made to lay on the table and take up the Army Appropriation bill. Lost. Discussion was continued until recess.

THE Constitutional Convention has been debating the suffrage question, and the method of voting for eight days without apparently making any perceptable progress in solving the knotty problems that have been presented. The second section of the proposed suffrage article reads: "All elections of the citizens shall be by ballot, the ballots voted may be open on receipt as the elector shall prefer, and they shall be numbered by the election officers when received. *Each elector shall write his name upon his ballot or cause it to be written thereon,* and attested for him by another elector of the district which shall not be an election officer." The friends of this section claim that it is necessary to prevent frauds upon the ballot box. In the first place, the first clause is inoperative, from the fact that ballots are now voted open or folded at the pleasure of the elector; beside, from the different quality of paper and device of tickets it is easy to distinguish what ticket a man votes, if he is closely watched, but not otherwise. The main object which the friends of the measure have in view is to provide a means of identifying every ballot at any time, thereby making it possible for any person who so chooses, to exert all of the pressure he can bring to bear to coerce others to vote in accordance with his dictates. The section should be called a measure to suppress the freedom of the ballot-box. It is not probable that the result of any election could be accurately foretold, as in case of the Emperor's appeal to the French people, but it is morally certain that this section would place a moral power in the hands of capitalists, such as might prove most detrimental to the best interests of the country, and one which in the potency of its influence would practically sap the very foundation of free government and prove a corrupting influence beside which the frauds of Philadelphia, or even of Tammany in its palmiest day, would be as naught. The money power is the great power which is to be feared in this country. The pocket argument is more potent than the most finished rhetoric or the loftiest appeals of thrilling eloquence, in these days' and he who disregards this great motive force of modern enterprise and modern corruption, has yet to learn his alphabet of statesmanship suited to his day and generation. The real friends of the new Constitution do not wish to see its excellent provisions placed in jeopardy by the saddling on of impractical riders which have been proposed by visionary theorists, who seem to have appeared before their time, or to live in the dotage of a dead party. Instead of preventing fraud, this provision would prove a frightful source of corruption in politics, and would rivet the manacles of oppression on the free arms of the middle class, by virtue of the corrupt vote of the rabble and the solid vote of the wealthy masters of the situation. It is a measure fraught with real danger, and could never receive the votes of the hardy yeomanry, and the free-thinking mechanic who prizes his liberty. Every advantage to be derived by virtue of this provision could be secured by simply numbering every ballot received in consecutive series as it is deposited in the ballot-box. This would identify the ballots, but not the men who voted them. This plan possesses every advantage of the proposed section with none of its disadvantages, leaving every elector to cast his ballot with the same freedom which he now enjoys; consequently, it would meet with no serious objection from the people, while the proposition, as it now stands, would be likely to defeat the Constitution, unless submitted to a separate vote, from the instrument itself. No supposed necessity of a city requires this sacrifice of principle from all classes save one in the community.

The Local Option Law.

To permit the voters of this Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., *That on the third Friday in March,* one thousand eight hundred and seventy three, in every city and county in this Commonwealth, and at the annual municipal elections every third year thereafter, in every such city and county, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors and Judges of Elections in the cities and counties, to receive tickets, either written or printed, from legal voters of said cities and counties, labeled on the outside "license," and on the inside "for license," or "against license," and to deposit said tickets in a box provided for that purpose by said inspectors and judges, as is required by law in the case of other tickets received at said election; and the tickets so received shall be counted, and a return of the same made to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the proper county, duly certified as required by law; which certificate shall be laid before the Judges of the said Court at the first meeting of said Court after said election shall be held and shall be filed with the other records of the court; and it shall be the duty of Mayors of cities, and Sheriffs of counties, or of any other officer whose duty it may be to perform such service, to give due public notice of such special election above provided for, three weeks previous to the time of holding the same, and also three weeks before such election every third year thereafter: Provided, That this act shall not be construed to repeal or affect any special law prohibiting *the sale of intoxicating* liquors or prohibiting the granting of licenses: Provided, That when the municipal and township elections in any county or city do not occur on the third Friday in March, the elections provided for in this section shall be held on the day fixed for the municipal elections in said county; and provided further, That all licenses granted after the first day of January, 1873, shall cease, determine, and become void on the first day of April, 1873, if the district for which they shall be granted determines against the granting of license; and the Treasurer of the proper county shall then refund, to the holder of such license, the money so paid therefor, for which the said Treasurer shall be entitled to credit in his accounts with the Commonwealth.

SECTION 2. That in receiving and counting, and in making returns of the votes cast, the inspectors and judges, and clerks of said election, shall be governed by the laws of this Commonwealth regulating general elections; and all the penalties of said election laws are hereby extended to, and shall apply to the voters, inspectors, judges and clerks, voting at and in attendance upon the elections held under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. Whenever by the returns of elections in any city or county aforesaid, it shall appear that there is a majority against license, it shall not be lawful for any court or board of license commissioners to issue any license for the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt, or other intoxicating liquors, or any admixture thereof, in said city or county, at any time thereafter, until at an election above provided, a majority shall vote in favor of license; Provided, That nothing contained in the provisions of this act shall prevent the issuing of licenses to druggists, for the sale of liquors for medicinal purposes: Provided, the citizens of the county of Lebanon shall vote upon the question the third Friday of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, on the same day and time when the townships of the county of Lebanon hold their spring elections.

Approved March 27, 1872.

BY TELEGRAPH

Associated Press Dispatches.

XLIId Congress--Third Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 24.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds, the Attorney General was directed to obtain certain information about the operations of the bankrupt law.

Bills passed granting the right of way to the Walla-Walla & Columbia River Railroad Company.

The Senate refused to lay aside the Agricultural College bill to take up the Caldwell case, by yeas, 22; nays, 32.

Mr. Hill presented the credentials of General Gordon, Senator elect from Georgia.

On motion of Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, the Agricultural College bill was taken up.

Mr. Windom, moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Public Lands, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of donating the proceeds of sales of public lands to the equalizations of soldiers' bounties. This bill as it came from the House proposed, he said, to dispose of forever half of the public lands.

Mr. Sherman—Three-quarters.

Mr. Windom said he understood the bill to dispose of only one-half, but even on that basis it would in effect pledge the Government to these colleges for the sum of $91,000,000, and he did not think the country could afford that.

At the suggestion of Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, and Mr. Conkling, Mr. Windom modified his motion to refer, by striking out the instruction as to the equalization of bounties, but said that as one of the members of the Committee on Public Lands, he would keep that object in view.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, said that Mr. Sherman was wrong as to the quantity of public lands that the bill would take. It was one-half, and not three-quarters.

Mr. Morton rose to a question of privilege, and moved to lay the pending bill on the table for the purpose of considering the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in the Caldwell case.

Mr. Logan moved to postpone the Caldwell case until to-morrow.

Mr. Morrill thought it better to go over until the 4th of March.

Mr. Morton—It is in discharge of my duty that I urge this matter. It is for the Senate to determine what action they will take. If they passed it over until to-morrow, or until after the 4th of March, and then drop it, the responsibility shall be mine.

The question was taken on Morton's motion to lay the pending bill on the table for the purpose of taking up the Caldwell case, and it was decided in the negative by 22; nays, 32.

The Senate proceeded with the consideration of the Agricultural College bill.

After debate, Windom's motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Public Lands was lost—yeas, 17; nays, 30.

Mr. West moved to lay the bill on the table for the purpose of taking up the army appropriation bill. Lost—yeas, 27; nays, 39.

In the debate Conkling, Watson, Sherman and Casserly strongly opposed the bill.

Mr. Morton said it was evident that the bill was to pass, and predicted that its passage, like the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, would leave behind it a feeling that absolute injustice had been done in the element that it must in its nature foster.

Mr. Sherman offered an amendment providing that Congress may at any time alter, amend or repeal the act, and that nothing contained in it shall be construed to mean that the disposition which it makes of public lands shall be permanent. Lost.

The Senate took a recess till 7 o'clock.

HOUSE.

Some bills were presented for reference, but there is no possibility of their being acted upon.

Mr. Holman denied the charge made by Mr. Sargent that he favored the bill to reopen the old war claims of 1812. He strongly opposed the bill.

On motion of Mr. McCreary, a resolution was adopted to pay $1,500 to Mr. Scott for expenses in contesting the seat from the fourth district of Alabama.

Mr. Boles reported back the Senate bill to confirm the sale of Shawnee Indian lands in Kansas.

The Speaker presented a message from the President urging legislation to bring into operation the treaty of Washington of May 8th, 1871, relative to fisheries and other matters touching the relations of the United States with the British North American possessions.

Mr. Banks, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, asked to have the message considered now, and the Fishery bill taken up.

Mr. Sawyer, who has charge of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, declined to yield, and insisted on going on with that bill.

The House then proceeded with the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. An item of $50,000 was inserted for the harbor at Washington and Georgetown, D. C. An item of $25,000 was inserted for the Great Kanawha river. An item for the Illinois river was increased from $50,000 to $100,000.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, interrupted the consideration of the bill, and as a question of privilege presented the report of the Judiciary Committee on the matter of impeachment arising out of the report of the Credit Mobilier Committee.

The Clerk proceeded to read the report in full. The only two impeachable officers involved in the matter, the report says, are the Vice President of the United States, and James Brooks, in the capacity of a government director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The latter having long since ceased to be such officer, the case against him has been considered no further. The report then cites the facts and circumstances in the case of Mr. Colfax. Assuming the facts as alleged to be all proved, several questions of law presented themselves to the committee, among them whether an officer can be impeached except for acts done or alleged to be done while in office. The committee had not been able to find any instance of impeachment where the accusation was not in relation to an act done or alleged to be done while the officer was in office. It had always been considered material that articles should allege in substance that being such an officer, and while in the exercise of the duties of office, the accused committed the acts alleged in culpation. It appeared evident to the committee that the proceeding for impeachment were intended by the constitution to be wholly remedial, and not preventive, except so far as the penalty of deprivation of office, &c. Remedial proceedings for impeachment should only be applied to high crimes and misdemeanors committed while in office, and which affect the officer in the discharge of his duty as such. Whatever might be the effect of these acts on an officer as a man, proceedings of impeachment touched the office only and qualification for office, and not the man himself. The report criticises the views enunciated by the Poland Committee, drawing an analogy between the proceedings of impeachment and that of expulsion, and asserts that no authority can be found for such a doctrine. An expelled member may be re-elected, but an impeached officer can never be restored to office. But even the power of expulsion for an act committed before the election of a member was not within the constitutional power of the House; much less still could an officer be impeached for something done by him before he was in office. The English case of John Wilkes, cited by the Credit Mobilier Committee as authority for the proposition that a member could be expelled for acts done before he was a member, could not properly be cited for that purpose, for if anything was settled in the Wilkes' case, it was that such act of expulsion was contrary to the liberties of the House of Commons of England, and the offensive record was afterwards expunged from the journal of the House of Commons; and besides, the several *acts* for which Wilkes was expelled were done after his election to that same session of Parliament. The case of O. B. Mattoon, of New York, cited by the Credit Mobilier Committee in the same connection, furnished no precedent whatever, because the resolution of expulsion for acts done by him in the preceding Congress had been laid on the table. The Committee is of the opinion, therefore, that the right of resignation is a right of constituents and not of representative, and so long as he did nothing disorderly, or which rendered him unfit to be in the House, the House had no right or legal or constitutional jurisdiction to expel. The committee argues, therefore, that both the impeaching power and the power of expulsion are remedial only, and not primitive, and comes to the conclusion that so far as receiving and holding an interest in Credit Mobilier stock is concerned there is nothing in the testimony submitted which would warrant the impeachment of the Vice President. The committee, therefore, asks to be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

The report is signed by all the members of the committee except Patten and Wilson, of Indiana, and Goodrich, all of whom, however, concur in the recommendation that the committee be discharged.

Mr. Potter, presented a minority report, which was also read. He does not admit the correctness of the finding that a man can be impeached or expelled for acts done before he was in office. He regards the question as unsettled and doubtful, but concludes that under existing circumstances where impeachment could not be followed by trial, a decision of the House in support of the power to impeach or expel, would only be the determination of an abstract question. He did not feel so justified in holding that Congress had the power of impeachment as to make him feel willing to recommend impeachment at a time when an impeachment could not be tried. He thought the matter could only be left to public opinion.

Mr. Goodrich submitted his views, in which he dissented from the report of the majority. He denied the doctrine that an officer could be impeached or expelled for acts done before he was in office. He believed that precedents for his position could be found, but even if they could not, he was prepared to make one and plant it broad and deep in the history of the country for its purity and safety in future.

The reading of the report occupied an hour and a half, and was listened to with great attention by the House.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, then moved that the resolution referring the matter to the committee be laid on the table.

Mr. Poland desired to move a recommittal to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Cox suggested that if recommitted, all of the report referring to the expulsion of members should be struck out as irrelevant.

Mr. Banks said that was a proper motion.

Mr. Butler replied to Mr. Cox in defense of the report, claiming that that part was not irrelevant, but was referred to in the report of the Poland committee.

Mr. Banks—It is a most unworthy act to undertake to commit the House to an atrocious doctrine. That report was brought before the House unexpectedly and without opportunity being given to discuss it. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Butler—To that I answer—

Mr. Banks—I object to debate unless you withdraw your motion to lay on the table. Give us a right to discuss the motion to recommit, and withdraw your motion to lay on the table.

Mr. Butler—Perhaps I may.

Mr. Banks—If the gentleman withdraws his motion to lay on the table, I assure the House will hear him at any length.

Mr. Butler—I am only looking at the state of public business. I should like to discuss this report, and the report of the Credit Mobilier Committee. That committee has nothing to complain of. It has had the first word. I should like to discuss it for a week, and am prepared to discuss it as long as grass grows and water runs; but the state of public business will not permit. The Judiciary Committee has come to a conclusion on a certain resolution referred to it, that under the circumstances it is not expedient to recommend impeachment, and it has given the House reason why it has come to that conclusion. I don't know that any man who votes to lay the resolution on the table is bound by any portion of the report. What I do mean to say is that all members of the Judiciary Committee, with one exception, agree to the conclusion arrived at. No one is bound to exact the reading of the report.

Mr. Banks—The report states that the Judiciary Committee wants to treat this question as a history, and if the report be accepted without an opportunity for discussion, it will commit to its doctrines every member who does not vote against laying the resolution on the table. The House has a right to complain that this Judiciary Committee has discussed questions which in no possible way were referred to it, and taken an opportunity on the highest question of privilege to impose irrelevant and unjust arguments of the question which does not belong to the resolution referred to that committee.

Butler—Nor was the question of impeachment referred to the Credit Mobilier Committee, and yet that committee discussed that question at a very great length, and nobody got into a flurry about it.

After a good deal of excitement many members on both sides making efforts to be heard, Butler withdrew his motion to lay on the table, and moved to postpone the consideration of the subject till Wednesday next after reading the Journal. Before the vote was announced, Speer made a point of order that Brooks and Ames, who were interested in the question had voted.

The Speaker asked Speer to state why those gentlemen should not vote.

Mr. Speer gave as his reason the fact that the report of the Judiciary Committee was as to the right and power of the House to expel these members, and they were voting to postpone the resolution.

Mr. Hoar remarked that the same point would apply to the gentleman from Pennsylvania himself, and to every member of the House.

The Speaker took the same view, and overruled the point of order.

Mr. Hoar then desired, as a question of privilege, to offer a resolution on the subject of the Congressional printer having declined and refused to obey an order of the House made last Saturday for printing the testimony taken by the Wilson Committee, but Mr. Banks made a point or order that it was not a question of privilege which could take precedence of other important questions awaiting action, like the President's message and the fishery question, and the Speaker ruled that although it was a privileged question, it was not a question of privilege.

The House therefore resumed the consideration of the River and Harbor bill.

Mr. Banks moved to insert an item of $50,000 for the White and St. Frances rivers, Arkansas, agreed to—yeas, 102; nays, 67.

Mr. Finkelbury moved to increase the appropriation for the improvement of the Missisippi river between the mouth of the Missouri and the mouth of the Ohio from $100,000 to $200,000. Adopted—yeas, 97; nays 77.

Mr. Hays moved to increase the appropriation for Mobile harbor and bay from $50,000 to $100,000. Rejected.

Mr. Sawyer, who had charge of the bill, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill, except the third, section, which provides for surveys and examinations.

Mr. McIntyre moved to increase the appropriation for Savannah harbor and river from $50,000 to $100,000. Rejected—38 to 69.

The question was taken on Mr. Sawyer's motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill with all amendments, but omitting the third section, and it was agreed to—yeas, 145; nays, 40.

Mr. Banks moved to suspend the rules and take up the President's message of today, and the fishery bill to carry out the provisions of the Washington Treaty. Agreed to—105 yeas, 44 nays.

Mr. Banks then yielded to Mr. Garfield, who reported a deficiency bill, which was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making the duty on macaroni or vermicelli thirty-five per cent ad valorem.

Mr. Banks then moved to suspend the rules and take up the Fishery bill, having first accepted an amendment offered by Mr. Buffington, providing that the acts shall not take effect till the 1st of January, 1873, and shall not apply to any articles therein mentioned which shall be held in bond on that day by the custom officers of the United States.

The motion was agreed to and the previous questions seconded.

The House took a recess till half-past seven.

NEW YORK.

Burned to Death.

NEW YORK, February 24.

At Yorkville, yesterday morning, Miss Elizabeth L. McGinness, a beautiful and accomplished young lady, was burned to death in consequence of her clothing taking fire while she was preparing breakfast.

Eight Hour Strike.

The various trades organizations, principally German, held separate meetings yesterday for the purpose of inaugurating a general strike, to take place shortly, for the enforcement of the eight hour system, and other measures to better their condition.

Arrested for Embezzlement.

A broker named Samuel McKee was last night arrested and taken back to his home in Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, on a charge of having embezzled $5,000 belonging to Fitch, Otis & Co., of this city.

The Case of Colfax.

In an interview yesterday with Representative Bingham, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, that gentleman stated that the House had no jurisdiction whereby the case of Vice President Colfax could be reached by impeachment. It had been decided by the Senate that it had no jurisdiction over alleged offenses of its members not committed during their connection with the Senate. It is his opinion that the like reasoning is applicable to the case of members of the House.

Poland's Report.

The report of the Judiciary Committee on the Poland report has been prepared by General Butler. As to the case of Judge Sherman, which has been considered by Mr. Peters, members of the committee say there was not enough evidence to justify any action. The committe will recommend that his case be referred to the next House for consideration. Mr. Peters does not think the majority of the House will vote for the expulsion of any Credit Mobilier members. Mr. Butler will make a defense of Mr. Ames. Congress has no time to take action for the impeachment of Colfax. The committee's report will assail the Poland report. Butler, in seeking to save Ames, will give the Democrats a chance to attempt to save Brooks.

Colfax Robbed.

A Herald dispatch says that on Saturday afternoon $1,000 worth of bonds and coupons were stolen from the residence of Vice President Colfax.

Again Arrested.

William M. Graham, President of the Walkill Bank, was again arrested under an indictment for embezzling funds, and bail was fixed by Judge Blatchford at $30,000. Appeal made for a reduction thereof, and the District Attorney took until to-morrow to consider it.

Boutwell's Successor.

It is said in Wall street, to-day, that if Boutwell goes out of the Treasury on the 4th of March, Henry Clews will be his successor, provided he is willing to make the sacrifice which such appointment would entail upon him, in connection with his larger private interests.

WASHINGTON.

The Pomeroy Committee.

WASHINGTON, February 24.

At the sittings of the Pomeroy Committee this morning, Mr. Simpson said his witnesses were not ready. Two of them, whom he might use, were in town, but were not present.

Mr. Thurman asked if the witnesses had come with the money.

Mr. Simpson said that Guering had arrived, but that he would send the money by express, which required two days longer to make the trip, and that it had not yet been received.

Mr. Thurman said the sessions of Congress ends this week. The Committee could not and ought not to make up its mind on the case until all the testimony had been carefully considered, hence no time could be lost.

Mr. Simpson said he had six more witnesses which he wished to examine.

Mr. W. Simpson was examined by Frelinghuysen. As a member of the Kansas Senate, he met Pomeroy frequently during the canvas. On the night of the 28th of January, Pomeroy made a proposition to help sustain the delegate whom witness was sustaining. He said if witness would vote for him he would take Laughlin, delegate, off his hands. Laughlin was kept here at Washington to look out for the interests of settlers on Cherokee lands. Witness went to see Pomeroy relative to a bill pending in Congress for the relief of the Cherokee settlers.

Cross-examination elicited nothing of interest except that Pomeroy did not send for witness, and that his only offer of money was that related.

Poland's Committee.

The Poland Credit Mobilier Committee hold a special meeting to-morrow, to determine what to recommend to the House in reference to the time for debate on the expulsion resolution. The committee is disposed to allow all the time that can be given, but on account of the pressure of business will probably recommend that the matter be concluded soon.

Mr. Poland's report relative to the Sioux City and Iowa Falls railway, under the resolution of Stevenson, will be submitted to the Committee to-day or to-morrow. It is very short and implicates no member of Congress. The report recommends that the Stevenson resolution be laid on the table.

Morrill's Committee.

Morrill's special Credit Mobilier Committee has heard all the testimony in reference to charges against Senators, and will prepare a report immediately, to be presented this week.

The Latest News.

(By Telegraph.)

—The contract for the Farragut statue will probable be awarded to-day.

—Several stores were burned at Mott Haven, N. Y., yesterday. Loss $100,000.

—Joseph R. Oxley, a printer, and clerk to the Allegheny City Council, died of typhoid fever Saturday night.

—A fire in Camden, New Jersey, yesterday morning destroyed the Pennsylvania railroad shops. Loss $25,000.

—The House of Representatives of Alabama has passed a bill to issue bonds for $1,500,000, to pay outstanding debts.

—It is thought the strike of the South Wales miners will again be compromised, and that 600 strikers will return to work today.

—The Inauguration Committee have received a communication from Ithica, New York, recommending that instead of a grand ball on inauguration evening, they hold a grand prayer meeting.

MR. WOOD had a purpose in introducing his resolutions to impeach Vice-President Colfax, which must be apparent to even a superficial observer. Certain Democrats had told correspondents that they were determined to vote for the acquittal of Brooks under certain conditions. This being a foregone conclusion, they were, of course, anxious to find a pretense to justify their course. The first excuse offered was n effect, that the report of the Poland Committee was partial and they would not sanction it at all. On the contrary, Wood saw that by introducing a resolution to impeach Colfax, whose case was entirely different from the others mentioned, he could get the Republican members to place themselves on record as apparently voting to shield the Vice-President. The resolution was well drawn and the plan admirably adapted to accomplish this purpose had no further action been taken than to vote down the proposition. The manner in which this subtle attack was parried, however, shows that the Republicans have some master tacticians in the House. The Judiciary Committee was instructed to examine into the testimony adduced before the Poland Committee and report articles of impeachment against any officer of the Government, not a member of the House, that was found to be implicated in any dishonest practice. This covers the entire case, is in strict accordance with parliamentary usage, and completely shuts the Democrats off from charging that the Republicans are striving to shield Colfax. If they now vote to protect Brooks, they must do so openly, without having any just reasons for their partial actions, much less the example of Republicans to refer to.

—New Orleans incident (*Republican*) "A woman, spicily dressed, with all the modern improvements, was a few days ago rolled into the station-house in a wheelbarrow, and it was difficult to tell which was the drunkest—the barrow or its load. The officer pushed the buggy gently when at a rough place, but his hands were not as soft and tender as were the hands and arms of his brother officer who carried the prisoner's bewildered baby. He carried it as fondly as if he were the father of a dozen of children, although he looked strong and hard enough too face a belching cannon. The sight of a drunken woman in a wheelbarrow, followed by her infant, was indeed a sad one, only relieved by the tenderness of the officers."

THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE MORNING HERALD, TITUSVILLE, February 24.—10 P.M.

The Petroleum market to-day was quiet and inactive at previous quotations.

On the Upper Road the market was sluggish, and there was very little doing.

At Oil City the market was dull and irregular at $2 40 and $2 45.

The market at Parkers Landing was steady at $2 17½ and $2 20.

At Tidioute prices ranged from $2 10 to $2 15,

The home refined market was nominally 12c bulk and 16c in barrels.

Sales and Resales of Crude Petroleum in the Oil Region, February 24.

UPPER ROAD.

1,00 bbls P. T.	$2 25
500 bbls T. P.	2 29½

OIL CITY.

1000 bbls spot	$2 40
500 " "	2 45

PARKERS LANDING.

2000 bbls spot	$2 17½
1000 " "	2 20
500 " "	2 20
1000 " "	2 20

TIDIOUTE.

1000 bbls spot	$2 10
500 bbls spot	2 12½

[PETROLEUM MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.]

New York.

NEW YORK, February 24.

Petroleum—Market unchanged. Crude quiet, but firm at 9c; Refined quiet but firm, offering freely at 20c.

NEW YORK, February 24—4:00 P. M.

Petroleum—Crude 9¼c. Refined 20c

Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, February 24

Crude at 11d, refined at 20d; spirits at 17½d.

LIVERPOOL, February 24—1 P. M.

Market unchanged.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 24—1:00 P. M.

Petroleum—Market quiet; crude 8¼c; Standard white at 19¼c.

Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, February 24.

Petroleum—Market dull; spot 6½c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 24.

Petroleum—Refined quiet and steady; car lots 16½c; small lots, 17c; legal test Ohio State at 24c.

Antwerp.

ANTWERP, February 24.

Petroleum—Refined 46 francs.

Financial and Commercial.

Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, February 24.

Money light, loaned as high as 1-16 per day and interest closing at 1@1-32, March interest.

Disbursements by Treasury, which began today, will amount to $5,000,000.

Sterling dull at 108¾@108⅞. The same demand for remittances of 10@40 coupons to European holders.

Gold declined from 114½ to 114¼, closing at 114@114⅛.

Loans were at 3@7 per cent for carrying.

Clearings $12,000,000.

Treasury disbursed $861,500.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881		118½
do	62 5-20s	115⅝
do	'64, 5-20s	115½
do	'65, 5-20s	116
do	'65, new 5-20s	114⅞
do	'67, 5-20s	116½
do	'68	116¼
do	10-40s	114⅜
U. S. Currency 6s		114⅝
New fives		113¾

STATE BONDS

Missouri	95⅝
Tennessee, old	82
" new	82½
Virginia, new	55
old	50
North Carolina, old	32
new	17

STOCKS AND BONDS

Canton	103	St. Paul	53
W. U. Tel	91¼	preferred	72¼
Quicksilver	42	Wabash	74⅝
Adams Ex	94	preferred	84
Wells Ex	85	Fort Wayne	93¼
American	67	Terre Haute	10
United States	74	preferred	40
Pacific Mail	67½	C. & A.	110
N. Y. Central	104	preferred	112
N. Y. C. Scrip		O. & M.	46½
Erie	65⅛	C. C. & C.	94½
preferred	78	B. & Q.	110*
Harlem	127	Lake Shore	94⅜
preferred	130	Indiana Cent	41¾
Mich Central	108½	Illinois Cent	118
P. F. W. & C.	89½	Union Pacific	34⅜
Northwestern	82½	Central do bonds	104
preferred	90	U. P. bonds	87
Rock Island	114	D. L. & W.	102½
N. J. Central	104	H. & E	9⅝

*Exclusive of dividends.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, February 24.

Wheat—Market very dull and inactive; No. 1 red winter held at $1 69, and 1 68 bid; No. 2 red winter held at $1 64@1 65. Corn—Quiet at 45@46c. Oats—Market steady with a moderate demand; No. 1 at 41c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, February 24.

Flour—Market quiet and unchanged in every respect; Spring $7 50. Wheat—Market dull and prices have declined; No 1 white Michigan at $1 79; amber Michigan, spot, $1 65½; seller March $1 67; seller April at $1 71; seller May at $1 75; No 1 red winter at $1 62¾; No 2 do at $1 65. Corn—Dull, and prices have declined high mixed, spot, 39c seller April, at 41c; seller June at 43¾c; low mixed at 38⅝c; yellow at 39½c, no grade at 32c. Oats—Market steady with a moderate demand; No 2 at 35½c; Michigan at 36c; rejected at 32c. Dressed hogs at $5 50 for light. Clover seed $5 10; Mammoth at $6.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, February 24.

Flour—Market quiet and unchanged in every respect; sales of spring extras at $6 50@7 00. Wheat—Dull and prices have declined; No 2 spring Chicago at $1 20; No 2 do $1 20½ cash; $1 20⅜@1 20½ seller March; $1 23 seller April; No. 3 spring Chicago at $1 07¾; rejected at 94½c. Corn—Market dull and prices are a shade lower; No 2 mixed at 31⅛@31¼ ccash or seller March; 31⅞@ 32c seller April; 36c seller May; rejected firm at 27½c. Oats—Market steady with a moderate demand; No 2 at 26c; rejected at 23@23½c Rye—Market quiet and weak; No 2 at 65c. Barley—Demand fair and market firm; No 2 fall at 74c; No 3 at 56@63c. Seeds—Timothy quiet and unchanged in every respect; $3@$3 30; clover dull and prices drooping at $5 00@5 35. Provisions—Pork; demand active and prices have advanced; mess strong at $13 10, cash; $13 40 seller April. Lard—Demand active and prices have advanced to $7 65 cash; $7 85 seller April. Bulk meats—Demand good at full prices; generally held higher; sales of shoulders, packed at 4⅞c; clear rib sides, packed, 6⅞c; Cumberland middles at 6¾c. Green meats—Scarce and firm; shoulders at 4¼c; hams, 16 lbs average at 9¼c; it is very difficult to fill orders for hams; Dressed hogs—In fair demand, and prices have advanced; the range is from $5 25@5 75, for heavy and light. Whiskey—Market steady with a moderate demand at 87c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 24.

Flour—Firmer and more active, with an advance chiefly in shipping grades; superfine western and State at $6 00@6 75; common to good extra at $7 00@7 50; good to choice at $7 55@8 25; white wheat western extra at $8 50@10 50; extra Ohio at $7 20@10 50; St. Louis at $7 50@$12 75. Rye flour—Quiet; common to very fancy at $4 90@$6 20. Corn meal—Quiet; Brandywine at $3 85. Whisky—Steady at 92c. Wheat—Dull and heavy; prime No 2 Milwaukee afloat at $1 68; No 3 spring Chicago at $1 55; inferior spring at $1 52½; winter red and amber western at $1 82@2; white western at $2 25. Rye—Very dull and unchanged; at 90@95c. Barley—Quiet; two-rowed State at 95c. Malt—Unchanged. Clover seed dull at $9@9 50. Corn—Heavy and lower; new mixed western at 65½@66c; old western in store at 63@64c; afloat, at 65¼@66c; yellow western at 65@66c. Oats—A shade easier; new western mixed at 52@53½c; old in store, at 53c; white western at 52@53c;. Eggs—Steady at 32@34c. Hay—Unchanged. Hops—Firm for choice grades; others dull 40@55c for New York crop of 1872. Leather in moderate request at 28@31c; Orinoco 27@28½c. Wool more active but unchanged; unwashed at 45c; Oregon at 47@49c. Coffee—Unchanged; Rio at 17¼@20c. Sugar—Steady; fair to good refining 8⅝@9c. Molasses—Steady; New Orleans at 70@74c. Rice—Steady; Carolina at 8@8½c. Turpentine—Nominal at 67½@68c. Pork—Firmer; mess at $15 00; prime mess at $14 35; mess, March, at $14 75; April at $15. Beef—Dull; mess at $9 00@10 50; extra $12 @13 50; hams steady at $30@33 00; tierce beef dull; prime mess at $21@23 00; India mess at $23 00@25 00. Cut meats—Firmer; shoulders at 7c; hams in pickle at 11@11½c. Middles firm; short clear, at 8c; long clear at 7½c; long and short clear together, 7¾c. Lard—Unsettled; western steam at 8 7-16; kettle at 8½@8 9-16c. Butter—Steady; Western at 15@20c. Cheese—Steady; at 12@17c.

Produce and Provision Market.

REPORTED FOR THE MORNING HERALD FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 19, 1873.

Business still continues dull. Our merchants are now employing their time in trying to collect outstanding debts, as drafts come thick and fast from abroad. Economy is still practiced to a great extent by both merchant and consumer. Flour still rules high, as also is Sugars and Coffees. Hams, Bacon and Pork are higher.

SPICES—Lower.

Canned goods for this season of year are unusually high, and the tendency is for still higher prices on account of the great demand.

FLOUR AND MEAL—We quote best Family Flour ℔ bbl, at $12 00; second quality, $11 00; common, $10.00; by the sack or quarter bbl, at the same rate. Meal—Bolted 2½c ℔ lb; Buckwheat at 6c ℔ lb; Graham flour, 6c ℔ lb; hominy 8c ℔ lb.

PROVISIONS—Beef Steak, Porter House and Sirloin from 15@20c ℔ lb; round, 20c; rib roast 20c; boiling pieces, 15½c; mutton leg 15c; chops 20c; veal steak, 25c; quarter 15c; lamb leg 18c; chops 20c; Bolognas, 15@18c; hams 17c; dried beef 25c ℔ lb.

FISH—Salt mackerel 15c ℔ lb; $2 75@3 00 ℔ kit; Halibut 20c; Codfish 10c.

FRUITS—Lemons ℔ doz, 50c; Cocoanuts 10@15c; Figs 30c; Prunes 20@25c; oranges, 75c@$1 00 ℔ doz.

BUTTER AND CHEESE, &C—Butter 35@38c ℔ lb; Cheese 20c ℔ lb; lard in caddies 15c; pure leaf lard 15c ℔ lb; milk 10c ℔ quart; Eggs 45c ℔ doz.

HAY AND FEED—Oats 55c; corn $1 00; hay $1 50 ℔ cwt; straw $1 40.

Special Notices.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Mutual Pipe Co.,
Union Pipe Co.,
Butler Pipe Co.

MANAGER'S OFFICE, FOXBURG, Pa., January 15, 1873.

Notice is hereby given that on and after February 1, 1873, the above companies will enforce their demurrage charge of one cent per barrel per day in all cases where owners fail to move their oil from the companies' tanks with promptness.

Oil run from wells will be free from the above charge for ten days from date when run. Certificates issued will bear the date when the oil was run. In both cases the charge will begin upon the eleventh day from date of run or certificate issued.

After the certificate is turned in to the company by whom issued the charge will terminate, so long as buyers use all possible diligence in moving or shipping the oil.

Oil in the tanks of the companies February 1st next or certificates out on that date will be treated as run or issued on February 1st, and will be free from the above charge for ten days thereafter.

The above companies receive oil for transportation only. It is therefore necessary that Producers sell or move their oil as soon as possible after it is run, and that Shippers use every effort to ship their oil when purchased, thereby enabling the companies to render the Producers the promptest service in moving oil from their wells.

20jantf CHAS. P. HATCH, Manager.

Special Notice.

OFFICE OF PENN'A TRANSPORTATION CO., TITUSVILLE, May 1, 1872.

On and after date, all oil not removed from the Company's tanks within thirty (30) days after delivery to them, will be subject to a deduction of five (5) cents per barrel per month or fractional part thereof, from date of receipt by the company until removal, for evaporation and waste. Receipts will be issued for oil delivered to the company. Orders on the company will not be recognized after this day.

WM. WARMCASTLE, Superintendent.

may1dtf

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHURCH RUN PIPE CO., TITUSVILLE, PA., July 13, 1872.

On and after June 15th all oil not removed from the Company's Tank within thirty (30) days after delivery to them, will be subject to a charge of five (5) cents per barrel per month, or fractional part thereof, from date of receipt by the company until removal. Receipts will be issued for oil received by the company.

nov21tf J. F. CLARK, Secretary.

Office Penn Transportation Company

On and after this date Oils will be received for transportation as follows: Oil under 48 gravity, two per cent.; 48 gravity, and not exceeding 49, three per cent.; oil exceeding 49 gravity will be rejected. Gravity test of oil to be from the top of the oil.

aug29tf W. H. ABBOTT, Secretary.

New Advertisements.

OIL CREEK LODGE, No. 303 A. Y. M.

Titusville, Pa., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, at Masonic Hall, corner of Spring and Franklin streets, up stairs. The first Tuesday in the month is the stated night of meeting. Members are hereby notified and visitors are invited. R. LYMAN, Sec'y.

PITHOLE VALLEY RAILWAY.

On and after Monday, February 17, 1873, trains will run as follows:

Southward Trains. Northward Trains

1 A. M.	3 P. M.	STATIONS.	2 A. M.	4 P. M.
8.35	1.50	De ...Pithole City... Ar	10.20	3.30
8.48	2.03	Prather's Mills	10.08	3.27
9.00	2.15	Woods	10.00	3.18
9.08	2.23	Bennetts	9.54	3.10
9.15	2.30	O. C. & A. R. R. Junc.	9.49	3.08
9.20	2.35	Ar......Oleopolis......De	9.43	2.52

J. T. BLAIR, Superintendent, Titusville, Pa.
HENRY WICKHAM, Ticket Ag't, Pithole, Pa.

LARGE BOILERS FOR SALE

Two 15-Horse Power Boilers,

(GIBBS, RUSSELL & CO. MAKE.)

One 15-Horse Power Boiler.

(GEO. W. TIFFT, SONS & CO. MAKE.)

Inquire of **A. A. PIERCE,**

22feb1m TITUSVILLE, PA.

FOR SALE

AT PENN YAN, N. Y.

Prospect Place, my residence, situated on rising ground, in the northeast part of the village, near the residence of George S. Stewart, Esq., overlooking the village, lake and the surrounding country in every direction, affording the finest landscape view of any location in Western New York. Fine house, 11 rooms, surrounded with evergreens and other ornamental trees and shrubs. Lot 10 acres, well stocked with over 400 fruit trees, consisting of apples, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, grapes and berries, all of the best varieties. A rare chance for any one wishing a beautiful home.

H. S. EASTON.

Penn Yan, Feb. 19. 3wfeb21

ROOMS TO RENT.

TWO FURNISHED AND TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS

to rent, with privilege for tenant to buy the furniture. Rent will be low. Inquire at Crosgrave's Furniture Store, No. 96 West Spring street. 1w

PITTSBURGH

FEMALE COLLEGE

ELEGANT BUILDINGS, WELL SELECTED COURSE OF STUDY, THOROUGH TEACHING.

TWENTY-FOUR TEACHERS.

FIVE MUSIC TEACHERS, NATIVE TEACHERS OF FRENCH AND GERMAN.

CHARGES MODERATE

Spring Term commences March 26th. Send to the President, REV. I. C. PERSHING, D.D., Pittsburgh, Pa., for a Catalogue.

1meodfeb22

MONEY TO LOAN,

ON GOOD NOTES,

or upon Real Estate or Personal Property, as securities. Call on or address A. H. PECK, 30dectf No. 100 Spring street, Titusville.

SPIRITUALISM!

MRS. FONE,

SPIRITUAL MEDIUM, heals the sick by vital magnetism and the hygienic treatment; describes disease in the majority of instances without asking questions; treats weakness or dimness of sight, and will break up fevers and inflammatory attacks by a few manipulations. She will cure all curable diseases in a much shorter time than by any other means. Ladies and children specially treated. She foretells the future and recalls much of the past. Those who desire to hear of their departed friends call upon the Medium. Hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. every day, Sunday the same. 63 Superior street, opposite school, east of Franklin street bridge. feb20d1m

TITUSVILLE

Manufacturing Company.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the above corporation will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 4th day of March, 1873, at 9 a. m., for the purpose of electing directors and officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The transfer books of the Company will remain closed from the 21st day of February, 1873, to March 6th, inclusive.

feb21d10t JOHN REED, Secretary.

INVENTORS

will consult their own interests, and insure a safe, speedy and prompt transaction of their business by communicating with

LOUIS BAGGER & CO.,

Solicitors of Patents and Attorneys-at-Law, No. 616 Sixth street, N. W., (near the U. S. Pat. Office). P. O. Box 444, Washington, D. C.

☞ All letters enclosing a three-cent postage stamp will receive prompt attention and answer. Remember that apparently trivial inventions or improvements are often the most valuable. Copies of all patents issued and drawings will be furnished upon application at reasonable cost. Our fees are exceedingly moderate, and all cases are prepared and attended to immediately. Give us a trial. feb19-2m

Special Notices.

NOTICE.

OCTAVE OIL COMPANY'S OFFICE, January 20th, 1873.

On and after date all orders or receipts for oil already issued or to be issued will be subject to a charge of five (5) cents per barrel for evaporation and waste if the oil is not removed from the company's tank within thirty days from date of receipt or order, and after thirty days one (1) cent per barrel for every six days, or fractional part thereof, until removed.

22jantf. D. O. WICKHAM, Secretary.

NEW YORK PIPE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK PIPE CO., TITUSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 27, 1872.

Oil is received by this Company for TRANSPORTATION only and NOT FOR STORAGE. It is ready for delivery to the owner within twenty-four hours after its receipt by the Company. Owners of oil are expected to remove it with promptness, and if not so removed, it remains entirely at the owner's risk of loss from whatsoever cause occurring.

All oil received by the Company on and after October 1, 1872, which is not called for within one month from the date of its receipt, will be subject to a charge of ten cents per barrel, and an additional charge of one cent per barrel for each day that it remains beyond one month. These charges to be in addition to transportation charges.

All oil in the custody of the Company October 1, 1872, will be considered as having been received on that date, and will be subject to additional charges as above if not removed before November 1, 1872. This will also apply to all outstanding orders accepted by the Company prior to October 1, 1872.

Hereafter no orders will be accepted or recognized by the Company, but receipts will be issued for all oil received. This change becomes necessary in order that parties holding or buying such oil may know the date of its receipt, and the additional charges then due or which may become due thereon.

A. B. HOWLAND,
28sep dtf Engineer and Superintendent

Titusville Pipe Company.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE TITUSVILLE PIPE CO., TITUSVILLE, PA., June 19, 1872.

Oil is received by this Company for TRANSPORTATION only NOT FOR STORAGE. It is ready for delivery to the owner within twenty-four hours after its receipt by the company, and any liability incurred by the company, ceases upon the expiration of said twenty-four hours. Owners of oil are expected to remove it with promptness, and if not so removed, it remains entirely at the OWNER'S RISK OF LOSS FROM WHATSOEVER CAUSE OCCURRING.

All oil hereafter received by the company which shall be allowed to remain in its tanks longer than one month, shall be subject to an additional charge of one cent per barrel per day from the date of its receipt until its removal.

Receipts will be issued for oil. Orders upon the company will not be recognized.

je20dtf A. B. HOWLAND, Sup't.

New Advertisements.

TO RENT.

On April 1st, the Brick House on Pine street, just below Brown street, lately occupied by R. S. DeMilt, Esq. Contains 12 rooms, good cellar, good water, large grounds, and fine healthy situation. Price $50 per month.

Also a small house on Pine street, opposite Clark & Dingman's store. Contains 7 rooms. Price $25 per month. Apply to

feb20d1m HALL & BOSLEY, 100 Spring st.

HOUSE WANTED.

Wanted, by April 1st, a SMALL HOUSE, with Moderate Rent. Address

feb5tf A., HERALD Office.

LOST.

A MINK MUFF,

on Spring street, supposed to be between Myers furniture store and Brawley's tavern. Return to Myers' furniture store and be liberally rewarded. 25jantf

WANTED.

TANK AND BOILER MAKERS,

At Harrisburg Foundry and Machine Company, Harrisburg, Pa. 15feb6t

FOR SALE CHEAP

Three Hundred and Fifty Feet of 5 3-16 Casing at 50 Cents Per Foot at

H. FREEMAN'S,

feb15dtf PETROLEUM CENTRE.

GOOD NEWS!

CHOP, $1.25 per 100 lbs.
MEAL, $1.15 per 100 lbs.
OATS, 45 Cts. per Bushel,

AT THE

LAFAYETTE STEAM MILLS

AND

IRON WORKS.

FLOUR, BUCKWHEAT AND FEED CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

ENGINES AND BOILERS!

OIL WELL SUPPLIES

constantly on hand. Particular attention paid to all kinds of Jobbing and Model Work, Brass Work and Repairing Engines.

A. GOOD, Proprietor,
Opp. Oil Creek Passenger Depot, Titusville, Pa.
N. B.—Cash paid for Copper and Brass.

ROOMS TO LET.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS,

With board. Apply at No. 59 Martin street.

feb1tf MRS. R S. DE MILT.

A NEW DRUG STORE.

HAVING STARTED A

DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE,

And also a

GENERAL NEWS DEPOT,

In the Western part of the city,

NO. 98 SPRING STREET,

TITUSVILLE, - - - PENNA.

Just East of Myers' Furniture Store,

We would respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. Compounding Prescriptions made a specialty.

Yours respectfully,

12feb WAGGAMAN & SINK.

GRAND OPENING BALL.

AT

BARBEAU'S NATIONAL HALL,

East Pine street, next to Church Run Creek bridge, on

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 26.

This hall is one of the most elegant and commodious in the Oil Regions.

Music by Coleman's Band.

Dancing tickets $1 each. Any genteel person will be admitted. Come and enjoy yourselves.

JOHN BARBEAU
feb21d4t Proprietor.

CRAWFORD COUNTY

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

TRIAL LIST FOR THE FIRST MONDAY OF MARCH, 1873.

	Plaintiffs. Defendant.	No.	T'm.	Y'r.
1	C Fred Burheu, use of, vs O O Tickner, et al,	68	Jan	1872
2	J C Wilson & Co, use of, vs Byrns,	82	Jan	1872
3	Wright vs Saxton,	24	Apr	1872
4	Grinnells vs Grinnells,	153	Apr	1872
5	Grinnells vs Grinnells & Mellon,	154	Apr	1872
6	Mumford vs Mallory,	229	Apr	1872
7	Green's ex'rs vs Lingo,	151	Aug	1872
8	Burkhart et al vs Morhoefer	220	Aug	1872
9	Cummings vs Ford's adm'rs	178	Aug	1872
10	Kennicott et al vs Chapman	182	Aug	1872
11	Neill vs Hill, et al,	82	Aug	1872
12	McManus vs Palmer,	280	Apr	1872
13	Kelt vs Palmer,	86	Aug	1872
14	Chambers, et al, vs Davis, et al,	176	Aug	1872
15	DeHart vs Polly,	195	Aug	1872
16	Miller, Austin & Co vs Ticknor & Co,	211	Aug	1872
17	Henry vs Roedel,	368	Aug	1872
18	Waters vs Cooper,	1	Nov	1872
19	Herrington vs Wolford	122	Nov	1872
20	Germer vs Sherman & Co,	65	Apr	1871
21	Thompson vs Granger & Co,	49	Aug	1871
22	Dennis & McCoy vs Conley,	251	Aug	1871
23	Gill & Co vs Allee,	257	Aug	1871
24	Greenlee vs Stager,	67	Nov	1871
25	Barnes vs Oil Creek & A R R Co,	44	Jan	1872
26	Davis vs Ewing,	148	Jan	1872
27	Armstrong vs Heppe,	118	Apr	1872
28	Eaton & Cole vs Triumph Hill & A R Water Co,	141	Apr	1872
29	Hubbell and wife vs Goodrich,	65	Aug	1872
30	Frantz vs George,	92	Aug	1874
31	Benner vs Noxon,	187	Aug	1872
32	Goodsell vs Howe Machine Co,	4	Nov	1872
33	Griffith vs Perkins, et al,	69	Nov	1872
34	Weiss and wife vs Zettell,	105	Nov	1872
35	Hannah vs Hannah,	124	Nov	1872

JOHN F. MORRIS, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Feb. 10, 1873.

WARREN COUNTY

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

LIST OF CAUSES—Put down for trial for March term, 1873. First week and third day.

1 F C Parker vs W A Green.
2 Taylor & Messner vs T Dalrymple, G'rshe.
3 Joseph Aylesworth vs A J Bordman.
4 Same vs same.
5 The Reading & Allegheny Oil Co vs Valorous Thompson, et al.
6 John Denzer vs Penna R R Co.
7 Jacob Waltner vs same.
8 W A Green vs Pulver Lewis
9 John A Dale vs Penna R R Co.
10 David Crull vs Lafayette Holt.
11 Wm Watson vs the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co.
12 S H Co. swell vs Jas Nesbit, et al.
13 Z H Eddy vs Darius Mead.
14 J C & D Mead vs Mead & Ross
15 Same vs Mead & Palmer.
16 Asa Scott vs W & V R R Co.
17 Diadama Rude vs Silas Rude.
18 A E Mossman & Co vs R H Dalrymple.
19 G B Holstead vs J S Ramsey.
20 J B Brown vs H W Brown.

SECOND WEEK AND TENTH DAY.

1 Benj M Mageo vs Henry Hill, adm'r
2 Same vs same, survivor.
3 Martha B Tabor et al vs Penna R R Co.
4 L F Watson vs Patrick Falconer, et al.
5 Samuel Baird vs J C Mead
6 A Hertzel, et al guardian, &c, vs P Falconer
7 Jacob Waltner vs same.
8 Edward Reynolds vs Oil Creek R R Co.
9 J T Millison vs Thos Conners, et al.
10 Lopus & Lopus vs Liley & Liley.
11 E W Parshall vs Deerfield Township
12 Noble & Hall vs Ganung & Carr.
13 W W Brownell, surv, vs D M Martin.
14 Burton MaGill vs Crawford & Parshall*
15 Nesmith & Hertzell vs P Falconer.
16 James Russell vs J A Foreman.
17 Wm Rinehart, et al, vs Patrick Falconer.
18 Robert Miles vs Margery and Wm Smith
19 James A Foreman vs Penna R R Co.
20 D W Brannin vs J K Palmer & Co
21 W Drake vs Benj Hurlburt.
22 Orris Hall vs A J Davis, et al.
23 Page & Hutchinson vs MaGee & Vredenburg.
24 H Lilley, et al, vs S V Davis, et al.
25 W Harris vs John and Chas Rollins.
26 Allegheny Oil & L'r Co vs S V Davis, et al
27 Granger & Co vs Lockwood & Hoyt.
28 Jacob Wilson vs R C Hathaway.
29 L B Twitchell, et al, vs J L Waldron.
30 Same vs same, et al.
31 John Cristy vs Benj Nesmith, et al.
32 Wm Rinehart, et al, vs P Falconer, et al.
33 Edward Cox vs Peter Kohler.
34 H G Porter vs G H Williams, et al.
35 James H Eddy vs L B Hoffman, et al.

S. W. WATERS, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Warren, Pa., Feb. 3, '73.

WANTED.

Twenty-five to thirty

HORSE POWER BOILER.

Portable preferred. Apply to

E. O. EMERSON,

feb19-d3t Parker's Landing.

Boots and Shoes.

A **FEARFUL FALL IN PRICES** AT

J. H. WHALON'S.

I AM DETERMINED TO KEEP PACE WITH THE HARD TIMES, AND OFFER MY

SUPERIOR STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES

At lower rates than can be bought at the manufactory since the Boston fire. My goods were all obtained direct from the best manufacturing establishments, before the late rise in prices, and

DOES NOT INCLUDE BANKRUPT OR AUCTION GOODS.

But were all bought to build up a permanent trade, and are marked down to the manufacturers' figures to make room for a large stock, which is now being manufactured for me for the spring and summer trade. These goods cannot be obtained elsewhere in the Oil Regions, and a perfect a fit is guaranteed as if made to order in any establishment, and at one-half the cost elsewhere This stock includes everything in the line of

Boots, Shoes and Slips

that can be found in any first-class Retail Boot and Shoe Store in any of our largest cities. This is the greatest bargain that has ever been offered of Boots and Shoes to the public. Take any of my Boots and shoes—for instance a pair that cost $4, and compare them with those that cost $4 from another house, and you can see half a dollar's difference in the price, the quality considered, and a competent judge can see $1 difference. I will pay

$100 REWARD

To any one who will find any Men's, Boys', Youths' or Children's SPLIT LEATHER BOOTS in my stock. There is probably no other retail dealer in the country where so large a stock can be found without some split leather goods. All goods that may rip repaired free of charge.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE,

82 Spring Street, corner of Perry, - - Titusville, Pa.

17jan3m.

Miscellaneous.

IT PAYS

TO SEND

YOUR WASHING

TO THE

TITUSVILLE

STEAM LAUNDRY.

REASONS WHY:

First--They will be done up in the nicest possible style.

Second--They will not soil as soon

Third--They will not wear out as soon.

Fourth--If any articles are lost through the Laundry the proprietors will either pay for or replace them.

Fifth--Every article sent there will be carefully and neatly marked with indelible ink, without extra charge.

Goods sent by Express receive Prompt Attention.

City packages can be left and called for at S. N. Laurence & Co.'s store, No. 5 North Franklin street, near corner of Spring street, and at the Laundry,

Nos. 137 and 139 N. Franklin Street.

GOODS CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

BRACE BROS.,

feb20d1w Proprietors.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

PLEASANTVILLE, February 5th, 1873.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between William H. Dewell, William F. House and George K. Thayer, under the firm name of Dewell, House & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Thayer retiring from the business. William H. Dewell and William F. House assume all the liabilities of the late firm, and continue the manufacture of carriages in all its various branches at the old stand, under the firm name of Dewell & House. All persons owing the late firm of Dewell, House & Co. are hereby notified to make immediate payment at the office of Dewell & House.

WM. H. DEWELL,
WM. F. HOUSE,
feb14-d2w GEO. K. THAYER.

NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The firm of Blanck & Heineman is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All bills due the late firm will be paid to Fred. Heineman, who will also settle all claims against the said firm.

Mr. Fred. Heineman will continue the business at the old stand, and respectfully asks a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed upon the establishment.

FRED. HEINEMAN,
Proprietor Spring Street Restaurant,
feb17-1w Opposite Parshall House.

A. E. HASBROUCK,

OIL WELL BROKER.

Has constantly for sale a large number of wells located in every section of the Oil Regions. Headquarters at Titusville Oil Ex. 16sep-dtf

COMMODIOUS ROOM

FOR RENT.

immediately, over Hoffer's, cor. Main and Franklin street. Inquire on the premises, or at the Gas and Water Co.'s office. feb14-tf

TWO NEW HOUSES AND LOTS

FOR SALE

In Hammond's Addition. Terms easy. Apply to

C. B. HAMMOND,
tf Chase & Stewart Block

Miscellaneous.

Titusville Steam Bakery!

66 SPRING STREET

TITUSVILLE, - - PENN'A.

Bread, Pies, Cakes and Confectionery,

BOSTON BROWN BREAD.

WEDDING AND FANCY CAKES

made to order. Also a complete stock of GROCERIES, and the best brands of FLOUR.

TAKE NOTICE.—Goods delivered to any part of the city Free of Charge.

Wm. LOWRIE, Proprietor
3aprdtf. Successor to the late E. H. Berry.

OFFICES TO RENT.

IN THE FERTIG BLOCK.

The room formerly occupied by the City Council; also the rooms formerly occupied by G. S. Berry. C. B. HAMMOND, Agent.

TITUSVILLE, Oct. 29, 1871. oct30-tf

DEAFNESS

BLINDNESS,

THROAT, LUNG,

AND

CHEST DISEASES,

Catarrh, Asthma, Liver and Kidney complaints, Nervous and General Debility exclusively and most successfully treated by

Dr. Von Moschzisker,

AT

TIFFT HOUSE, BUFFALO,

Four days each week,

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Dr. Von Moschzisker, the only regularly educated physician of position in the medical profession who advertises his profession, and can refer to the best physicians in the country as regards his standing skill, and the works he has published on the Nature and Treatment of the above Maladies. He can also refer to the press of Philadelphia, Rochester and Buffalo, as to his success in the Medical and Operative treatment of those Diseases. His Cures and Surgical Operations were well known to the editors, as well as the reputation he has for years enjoyed previous to his adopting the mode of making himself known by advertising. His references to citizens who have been treated by him in every city he has visited, are of the highest order, and can be examined at his rooms.

Buffalo References.

The undersigned, after satisfying ourselves of Dr. Von Moschzisker's skill and the estimation in which he is held in cities he has visited before coming to Buffalo, have been for some time under his care, and are so well pleased with his success in our own cases, and his method of treating the several diseases he makes a specialty of, as to cordially recommend him to all needing his professional care.

D. H. MULLER, Pastor Grace M. E. Church.
ROBERT PALEN, Bradstreet's Commercial Agency.
JOHN V. TIFFT, G. W. Tifft, Sons & Co.
W. V. SIRRETT, County Treasurer's office
A. L. SMITH, firm Smith, Lapham & Co.
JOHN TOPPING, U. S. Express office.
JACOB MOORE, American Express Co
C. A. MARVIN, firm Ray & Marvin.
N. OTTENOT.
JOHN KELLY, Alderman.
WM. WESTON, Supt. Penitentiary.
JOHN H. TRYON, N. Y. C. R. R, Erie street.
M. A. WHITNEY, 476 Franklin street.
D. ROSENAU, 320 Franklin street.
DR. J. R. WETHERILL, 63 Niagara street.
CHAS. A. GOULD, Sirrett & Chester.
JOSEPH MARSH, N. Y. C. R. R., Exchange street.
E. A. DARLING, 416 Main street.
JACOB RUDOLPH, 577 Main street.
SAM. W. WINCHESTER, Pratt & Co.
L. SCHWARTZ, 303 Main street.
L. B. ROBE, 29 Central Wharf.
H. A. BRIGGS, 143 Morgan street.
D. RANSOM, 135 and 137 Main street.
HARRY HERSEE 25 Linwood avenue.

To Whom it May Concern.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Philadelphia, take pleasure in certifying that Dr. F. A. Von Moschzisker has been a resident of our city for some years, during which he has acquired a distinguish reputation as a practitioner in diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat. He has also, during some time past, been Professor and Clinical Operator in one of our medical institutions. Having made known to us that he proposes to visit other cities and the Canadas, in order to enlarge his already extensive experience, and afford those persons who need his services and cannot leave home an opportunity of consulting him, we recommend him to the cordial support of the press and the confidence of the community that he may see fit to visit. We willingly thus endorse him, that he may not be placed by those to whom he is a stranger, in the category of traveling physicians: and that he may at once command that confidence which is his due without the otherwise necessarily prolonged residence in each place.

M. McMICHAEL, Mayor of the city.
E. W. DAVIS, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Pa.
J. W. FORNEY, editor Press.
J. E. KINGSLEY, Continental.
CHAS. McCLINNOCK, Morning Post
P. C. ELLMAKER, U. S. Marshal
J. W. GRASON, Mercury.
ROBERT MORRIS.
GEO. N. LANMAN.
A. E. WELCH.
A. W. McCLURE, Member of Congress.
CHAS. E. WARBURTON, Evening Telegraph.
E. L. FETHERSTONE, Evening Bulletin.
JAMES ROSS SNOWDON, State Senator.
ROBT. EDEN BROWN, Attorney.

The original, signed by the entire press and numerous well-known citizens, with other credentials, can be examined at his rooms.

25jan3m.

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

A duplicate of the assessment for sewer on lots and land facing or abutting on Franklin street, from Pine street to Oil Creek Railroad track has been delivered to me by the City Treasurer, and you are hereby notified that unless you pay the amount of your assessment on said street for such purposes at my office on or before the 24th of February, 1873, an additional 5 per cent will be added to the amount thereof for collection.

LEWIS MAYER, Collector.
Office—No. 12 Diamond street. 24jan15

FOR RENT.

FURNISHED HOUSE AND BARN,

in a good neighborhood. Everything convenient. Inquire at 141 North Monroe street, corner Elm. 19feb6t

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

FALL AND WINTER, 1872.

We are now receiving our FALL AND WINTER STYLES of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WOOLENS,

Comprising a complete Assortment of

Diagonals and Straight Lines,

(NEW STYLES).

BLACK AND COLORED CLOTHS,

BLACK AND COLORED

GRANITES & TRICOTS,

Fancy Cassimeres,
Striped and Mixed,
Fancy Vestings,
Silk, Woolen and Plush,
Black and Colored
Kerseys and Meltons,

Striped and Mixed Scotch Suitings

ALL COLORS.

Also a full assortment of

NEW STYLES OF OVERCOATINGS.

All of the new styles, French, German, English and Scotch Goods are represented in our stock. With these goods we are prepared to make up in the best possible style and guarantee garments made by us both as to QUALITY OF GOODS and STYLE OF CUT.

OUR STOCK OF

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

has been selected with great care and includes a full assortment of

UNDERWEAR SILK AND WOOLEN.

ALL STYLES.

SHIRTS, CUFFS, GLOVES — HOSE, TIES, SUSPENDERS — COLLARS, SCARFS, &c., &c.

We would direct attention to our assortment of

HATS AND CAPS,

in which will be found all of the LATEST AND NOBBIEST STYLES, which we receive as soon as they appear in Eastern cities.

For the benefit of those desiring a PERFECT FIT we have a FRENCH CONFORMATEUR for taking measures, and can furnish any desired style of Hats. Hats Shaped and Ironed.

OUR STOCK

is unusually large and we feel confident of showing fine goods at reasonable prices.

Shugert & Starr,

HART & MALONE,

Manufacturers of the Finest and Most Fashionable

BLACK WALNUT

FURNITURE.

103, 105 AND 107 WATER STREET,

FACTORY

32 and 34 St. Clair Street,

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

3apr1y.

ISHAM & CO.,

JEWELERS.

ISHAM & CO.

Would call attention to their stock of Goods suitable for

WEDDING PRESENTS,

Consisting of Solid Silver, from the well-known house of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, Wood & Hughes, and Whiting Manufacturing Company, all stamped and guaranteed to be sterling in purity. All Goods

WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

If any of our customers during the last five years can show us any article different in any particular from what we or parties in our employ have represented, we will

REFUND EVERY DOLLAR

of money paid. It has been our aim to keep a

High Standard of Goods,

And we think by so doing we have given

SATISFACTION TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

Just received, a new invoice of

AMERICAN WATCHES

Which will be sold at factory prices. feb11—

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the month of February, 1873.

1st. St. Thomas, Demerara, &c.....WEST INDIA
1st. British Mails.....WHITE STAR
1st. Continental and Bremen.....BREMEN
5th. Europe via Liverpool.....GUION
6th. Europe via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.....HAMBURG
6th. Havana and Mexico.....MEXICAN
8th. Havana and Nassau.....NASSAU
8th. British Mail.....WHITE STAR
8th. French Mail Direct.....FRENCH
8th. Continental and Bremen Mails.....BREMEN
10th. South Pacific and Central America.....ASPINWALL
12th. Europe via Liverpool.....GUION
13th. Europe via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.....HAMBURG
13th. Havana.....HAVANA
13th. British Mails.....WHITE STAR
15th. Continental and Bremen Mails.....BREMEN
19th. Europe via Liverpool.....GUION
20th. Europe via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.....HAMBURG
20th. Havana and Nassau.....HAVANA
20th. South Pacific and Central America.....ASPINWALL
22d. Brazil, West Indies and Argentine Republic.....BRAZILIAN
22d. British Mails.....WHITE STAR
22d. Continental and Bremen Mails.....BREMEN
22d. French Mail Direct.....FRENCH
26th. Europe via Liverpool.....GUION
27th. Europe via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.....HAMBURG
27th. Havana, Mexico and West Indies.....HAVANA

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.
New York.

NOTICE.—The proprietors of the "Herald" will not recognize credits extended to any person on their account who does not hold written authority from them.

BLOSS & COGSWELL.

The Morning Herald.

Tuesday, February 25, 1873

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Letters and other communications intended for insertion in the HERALD should be addressed to the Editor.

Rejected communications cannot be returned unless postage is enclosed for that purpose.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Every letter must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

To avoid inconvenience and delay to persons interested, we have to request that all business communications, including advertisements, orders for the paper, and remittances, be addressed to Bloss & Cogswell, and not to the Editor.

The Morning Herald Job Printing Office executes every description of printing, from a lady's visiting card to a mammoth poster.

New Advertisements To-Day.

Time Table—N. Y. C. Railroad.
House Wanted—C. B. S., "Herald" Office.
Dental Notice—N. L. Willard.
Auction—James Tarr.
Bankruptcy Notice—J. A. Cadwallader
City Ordinance—W. B. Roberts, Mayor.
Courier Hose Hop—Citizens' Corps Armory.

Important Public Meeting To-Night.

The citizens of Titusville, irrespective of party, are invited to a public meeting this (Tuesday) evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Oil Exchange, to take public action on the railroad bill now before our State Legislature.

MANY CITIZENS.

City and Vicinity.

—Lent begins to-morrow.

—Bret Harte lectures at Warren, Pennsylvania on Saturday evening, March 1st. Subject, "The Argonauts of '49."

—We are indebted to Mr. Stevely, the gentlemanly manager of the Pacific & Atlantic line in this city, for telegraphic courtesies.

—The neat, commodious depot buildings on the line of the D. W. & A. V. R. R. are much better than are usually found upon a new road.

—We regret to learn that Mrs. J. T. Briggs is lying dangerously ill at the Parshall House. She has been in failing health for a long period.

—There was a considerable display of the national colors on Saturday which served three purposes, to remind the citizens it was some day or other, to show one's patriotism and air the bunting.

—Small-pox prevails to an alarming extent at Jamestown, New York. Sanitary measures should be exercised to prevent the spread of the epidemic in case it should break out in this vicinity.

—The railroad meeting did not not come off at the Oil Exchange rooms Saturday because the janitor had no notice of it, and Saturday was a holiday. It will be held to-night at the Oil Exchange.

—There was a rumor of another serious railroad accident to a passenger train at Freeport, yesterday afternoon, but it proved unfounded. An oil train was dumped near Kittaning, but no lives were lost.

—A good citizen cleaneth off the snow from the sidewalk in front of his place of abode, but a bad slothful man leaveth the same to his disgrace, and thereby provoketh the indignation of his neighbors.

—The schedule time of the trains on the D. W. & A. V. R. R. will probably soon be considerably reduced, and trains will run between this city and Dunkirk in about an hour less time than is now required.

—It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the importance of a free railroad law, to this community, and the meeting to-night should express in decided terms the sentiments of our people in regard to any tampering with that enactment, on the part of the present Legislature, in the interest of any monopoly.

—The enterprising genius who frequents the various passenger trains running into this city, and scratches his business card with a diamond upon the car windows when the conductor isn't looking, gains cheap notoriety and causes an immense amount of swearing on the part of the officials of the road.

—Hon. Samuel Minor sends us a report by the Committee on Cities and City Charters to the Constitutional Convention, a report likely to elicit some discussion before it is adopted, as it is designed to effect some changes, and introduce new features in the organic law. We shall offer some criticism hereafter.

—The Hunter Well celebrated Washington's Birthday with an unusually fine illuminatory display. Arising from the mass of light which usually marks the southeastern horizon in their direction were two well defined ribbons of flame extending half way to the zenith, producing a singular but pleasing effect.

THE Courier Hose Hop will be held at the Armory of the Citizens' Corps this evening, in place of Parshall House.

FRESH Shell and Count Oysters just received and served in every style, at Christopher's, corner Spring and Washington streets.

THE Oil City insurance men were fortunate in the St. Petersburgh fire, a company represented by one firm lost $100, and that was all.

CHAPIN'S LECTURE.—Reserved seats for the lecture of Dr. Chapin to-morrow night, can be obtained to-morrow morning at nine o'clock at the office of the Opera House.

PERSONAL.—Hon. M. C. Beebe, of Pleasantville, member of the Constitutional Convention, came home yesterday, and will spend a few days among his constituents.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION have been granted Margaret Shumaker upon the estate of James Peterson, late of East Fallowfield; also to William Houtz on estate of George D. McCormick, late of Meadville, and to C. Yost on estate of Ebenezer Yost, late of Hayfield.

GRAND BALL.—The Progress Association of Oil City gave a grand ball at Haines Hall last evening. The arrangements were perfect, surpassing anything of the kind that has occurred there in a long time. A large number of invited guests from home and abroad were invited and a grand time was looked for.

ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE.—Thirty days in the County Jail was the sentence pronounced by Justice Perry, in the case tried before him yesterday morning. The wife of the defendant made the complaint, saying he had abused her shamefully while under the influence of too much local option, and his name was Abram Peck.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Mr. H. S. Easton, of Penn Yan, N. Y., announces in our columns that he will dispose of his elegant residence in Penn Yan, adjoining the premises recently purchased by Mr. George S. Stewart, of this city. The location is a desirable one, and as the property off. red is well improved, it will doubtless prove a rare chance for any desiring to secure a beautiful home.

ACCIDENT ON THE OIL CREEK ROAD.—About twenty minutes past one o'clock yesterday afternoon the down freight train No. 98, on the Oil Creek road, met with an accident a short distance below Petroleum Centre. Six cars were thrown from the track by a broken rail, and fortunately no one was hurt. The track was soon cleared, and no delay was caused to the passenger trains.

ACCIDENT ON THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY ROAD.—Yesterday morning a through freight train with caboose attached, on the Allegheny Valley Road going south, left the track near West Penn, and several of the cars, including the caboose, were rolled over. Conductor Dripps is reported to be seriously injured, but fortunately no one else was hurt. The smash-up caused the delay of the morning express from Pittsburgh for three hours, and all of the up trains were also behind time. The cause of the accident is stated to have been a broken rail.

CITIZENS CORPS PARADE.

Washington Remembered—"A Crowd of Witnesses Surround."

The Citizens Corps is nothing if not patriotic. It was conceived in loyalty, and it lives to perpetuate the memory of all the patriotic deeds which have helped to make our country famous. On Saturday occurred the anniversary of Washington's Birthday—Washington, the man who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Inspired by a feeling of patriotism the Citizens Corps determined to observe the day in a proper spirit of appreciation and called a parade for inspection and review. To make the parade more conspicuous and imposing the Oil City Greys were invited to participate but at a late hour sent in their respects, saying it would be impossible.

The day was clear and cold, cold as Greenland's Icy Mountain or India's Coral Strand. It occurred to us that possibly the exceeding cold was the cause of George's nose being so blue in all the accepted portraits. Out of compliment to George's relations we all therefore adopted blue noses as a sort of coat of arms.

About one o'clock, the time previously announced for the roll call, we happened in to listen to the silvery voices of the different members, as they answered to the Sergeant's pronunciation of their names. The whole Company present met us at the door and invited us in, we being the fourth person who arrived. We had forgotten that in military parlance one o'clock was any time between the hours of one and two. About two o'clock the Company appeared upon the street, organized as a battalion, under command of Lieutenant Bassot, with nifty muskets in rank, headed by the Citizens Corps Band, the drum corps and staff officers. Lieutenant Olmstead had charge of the first company, and Lieutenant Thompson commanded the second. A large and enthusiastic crowd followed the procession to the vicinity of the City Hall, where the Battalion halted and prepared for review. Observing a respectable crowd of gentlemen occupying the steps approaching said City Hall, we started for their midst. The policeman stationed near, probably understanding the character of said men, very kindly warned us to keep away, and also spoke to other innocent gentlemen who were standing within dangerous distance. After standing in this place a sufficiently long time for the soldiers to cool down, the review began. The marching and movements were done with great precision, considering the short time the company has been organized, this being only their second parade. The crowd of spectators were enthusiastic in praise, and if freezing to death in the attempt to see the boys march is any criterion, the Citizens Corps is the favorite institution of the city. After the review, the advertised line of march was taken up as follows:—Down Franklin to Spring street, down Spring to Diamond, down Diamond to Martin, through Martin to Walnut, up Walnut to Perry, down Perry to Main, down Main to Washington, down Washington to Spring, down Spring to the armory.

The boys were glad to get at work again, and stepped away as lively as the band would allow. After each intermission in their playing, the musicians found that the valves of their instruments were frozen, and a few preliminary disjointed toots only responded to the efforts of the manipulators. Gradually the music would thaw out under the coaxing influence of alcohol, and at last ripple out to it rounded fullness "in linked sweetness long drawn out." Arrived at the Armory, Inspector Roberts, assisted by Lieutenant Bassett, inspected the force. A large number of ladies being present in the gallery, it was announced that an impromptu and informal dance had been arranged, to which all the friends present were invited to remain, and following the announcement the parade was dismissed. The hop was a most pleasurable affair, devoid of the usual formalities of full dress parties, and was enjoyed by all the participants accordingly. This was a unique and very appropriate ending of the military celebration, and served to the social feeling which pervades the ranks.

The Corps are to be congratulated and complimented upon many things. Its uniform is neat and brilliant, yet not gaudy; it seems to be well officered, well membered and well drilled, and we predict a brilliant future for them.

FIRE ON MARTIN STREET.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out at the residence of Mr. Van Arter, on the west side of Martin street, three doors from the corner of Pine. The alarm was given to the neighbors, but it was fifteen minutes before the fire-bell was rung. The fire was in the top of the building, and was kept in subjection by pouring buckets of water on it till five minutes past three o'clock, when the first stream was brought to bear. The fire-bell was rung several times, but the firemen were slow to turn out. In fact, there was only one hose-cart, handled by two men, to be found in the streets at fifteen minutes to three o'clock. The steamers, however, turned out promptly before the alarm was given, and had a full head of steam on long before the firemen were ready. The furniture was all removed from the dwelling in a damaged condition by the efforts of the boarders in Mr. Statt's house on the opposite side of the street. A few of the fire police were on the ground after 3 o'clock, and rendered efficient service in protecting the furniture. The fire was finally extinguished about 4 o'clock. Mr. Michael Loftus and wife occupied the top floor of the building, and the fire is said to have originated from their laying some cloth round the flue as a bed for the cat. They had $500 insurance on their furniture; loss about $300. Mr. Van Arter lost about $200 on his furniture—no insurance. The building is the property of Miss Mary Griffin and was fully insured, and the loss is estimated at from $300 to $500. We can assign no reason for the firemen being so slow in turning out, unless it was the depressed condition of the thermometer, which was ten degrees below zero, and the unseasonableness of the hour.

PRESENTATION.—Last Thursday night, Mr. John Bryan presented Mr. Joseph Bannister, foreman of the Titusville Manufacturing Company, with a valuable gold watch and chain, in appreciation of his services, in the construction of his new balance steam valve engine. Mr. Bannister is one of the most skillful and experienced machinists in this section of country. He is also an accomplished draftsman, and a reliable consulting engineer, upon all matters pertaining to machinery. He has had charge of Bryan, Dillingham & Co.'s works, now known as the Titusville Manufacturing Company Works, for the past six years, and previously of Sterns, Hill & Co.'s works, of Erie; also of the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad shops, and other iron works throughout the country. Large orders are constantly being received for Mr. Bryan's new engine, and the Titusville Manufacturing Company have been compelled to put on an extra force of men on full time to meet the demand.

OIL EXCHANGE.—There was a slim attendance at the Oil Exchange Rooms, last evening, at a special meeting called to consider the rules, &c., reported for the ensuing year. A brief discussion took place on a few articles, and several amendments were adopted, when the meeting adjourned for the further discussion of the report till to-morrow (Wednesday) evening. On motion of Mr. Hershberg, the rooms were granted citizens for a railroad meeting this evening.

CHAPIN'S LECTURE.—Reserved seats for the lecture of Dr. Chapin to-morrow night, can be obtained to-morrow morning at nine o'clock at the office of the Opera House.

THE Courier Hose Hop will be held at the Armory of the Citizens' Corps this evening, in place of Parshall House.

PETROLEUM REPORT FOR DECEMBER, 1872.

The Production.

During the month under review there was a considerable decrease in the production on account of the extreme severity of the weather. In many of the upper districts the pumping of the wells was frequently interrupted, and in one of the most important localities the water supply failed and the producing wells were shut down about one-half of the month in consequence. In the lower districts there was no important change. In the new district near Titusville a marked increase took place. The total production during December, as shown by the difference in stocks at the beginning and close of the month and the shipments meantime, was 683,712 barrels, or a daily average of a little more than 22,000 barrels. This is a falling off, as compared with the yield of November, of about 1,200 barrels daily.

The following table shows the production for December:

	BBLS.
Total shipments of crude for December, 1872, of barrels of 45 gallons	465,639
Add to reduce to bbls of 43 gallons each	21,586
Total shipments of bbls of 43 gallons each	487,225
Stock on hand December 1st	923,947
Stock on hand January 1st	1,122,404
Add increase on August 1st	198,457
Total production during December	683,712
Average per day in Dec., 1872, for 31 days	22,054
Average per day in December, 1871	16,703
Daily increase Dec., 1872, over Dec., 1871	5,351

The production of the Tidioute district was 2,123 barrels daily, that of the Titusville district 1,413 barrels, and the Hickory district, 1,096 barrels. The product of the river territory below Scrubgrass was about 10,500 barrels daily. This includes Parker's, Fairview, Petrolia, &c.

The Stock.

The stock held in the region on January 1st, shows an increase as compared with that held on the first of the preceding month of about 181,000 barrels. Of this stock there were held in iron and pipe companies tanks 662,529 barrels, and the balance was held at the wells and by the Refiners. The stock at the wells is taken from the Producers' Report, as is also, in some cases, the stock held in iron tanks. With the exception of the quantities held in the Lower Creek and Oil City districts, the stock is rated in barrels of 42 gallons. In our previous reports the stocks at Parkers, the river below Oil City, and the Tidioute and Hickory districts were given at 42 gallons, so that the change comprises the Upper Creek only, and is unimportant.

The following table shows the stocks at the wells:

	BBLS.
Titusville and vicinity	8,763
West Hickory and vicinity	17,569
Tidioute and vicinity	27,691
Pithole and vicinity	2,506
Shamburg and vicinity	3,873
Petroleum Centre and vicinity	6,043
Columbia Farm and vicinity	19,362
Rynd, Tarr and Blood Farms	11,050
Rouseville and vicinity	5,000
Oil City and vicinity	7,536
East Sandy and Milton Farm and vicinity	4,976
Franklin and vicinity	11,250
Foster Farm and vicinity, Allechany river	20,611
Parker's Landing and vicinity	228,973
Total bbls	372,203

The following were the stocks held in iron tanks and by pipe companies:

	BBLS.
Titusville and vicinity	56,972
West Hickory and vicinity	31,328
Tidioute and vicinity	92,009
Pithole and vicinity	17,774
Shamburg and vicinity	24,707
Petroleum Centre and vicinity	11,923
Columbia Farm and vicinity	6,300
Rynd, Tarr and Blood Farms	4,000
Rouseville and vicinity	58,300
Oil City and vicinity	90,914
East Sandy, Milton Farm and vicinity	15,560
Franklin and vicinity	34,116
Foster Farm and vicinity, Allegheny river	1,500
Parker's Landing and vicinity	176,727
Total bbls	689,820

The following were the stocks held by refiners:

	BBLS.
Titusville refiners, M N Allen	2,350
J A Scott & Co	650
Porter, Moreland & Co	17,560
Pickering & Chambers	3,300
R. H. Lee	500
Bennett, Warner & Co	7,561
Easterly & Davis	1,170
Dudley & Co	1,800
Caledonian Oil Works	6,500
Herman Cornell & Co, Pet. Centre	1,750
Other Refiners	17,160
Total bbls	60,381

Recapitulation.

	BBLS.
Stock in iron tanks and pipe companies	689,820
Stock at the wells	372,203
Stock in refiners' hands	60,381
Total stock	1,122,404

The Development.

There has been no great change in development since our last report, the greater portion of the wells in process of drilling being in the Parkers district. This district has been extended by constant discoveries until it now extends about forty miles in length, being the largest and most productive oil field yet discovered.

The following were the new wells drilling:

Titusville and vicinity	12
West Hickory and vicinity	1
Tidioute and vicinity	2
Pithole and vicinity	1
Shamburg and vicinity	4
Petroleum Centre and vicinity	4
Columbia Farm and vicinity	3
Rynd, Tarr and Blood Farms	1
Rouseville and vicinity	2
Oil City and vicinity	5
East Sandy, Milton Farm and vicinity	1
Franklin and vicinity	26
Foster Farm and vicinity, Allegheny river	3
Parker's Landing and vicinity	272
Total	334

The following were the shipments by all lines from the Oil region of crude equivalent in barrels of 45 gallons, during December:

By the Oil Creek and Allegheny River railway, from all stations northward:

	BBLS.
To New York	20,173
To Boston	11,507
To Cleveland	215
To other points	17,757
Total	49,652

From Oil City, Reno and Franklin, by the Atlantic and Great Western railway:

	BBLS.
To New York	17,428
To Cleveland	17,188
To Boston	
To other points	3,762
Total	38,378

By Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad from Oil City, Reno and Franklin:

	BBLS.
To New York	17,931
To Cleveland	75,080
To Boston	7,225
To other points	15,535
Total	115,771

By the Allegheny Valley railroad from all stations:

	BBLS.
To Pittsburgh	91,494

By all other lines:

	BBLS.
To New York	100,310
To Philadelphia	50,467
To other points	17,617
Total	168,394

The following is a recapitulation of the shipments:

	BBLS.
To New York	155,842
To Cleveland	92,483
To Boston	18,732
To Philadelphia	50,467
To Pittsburgh	91,494
To other points	54,671
Total	463,689

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—A sermon on intemperance will be preached at St. Titus Church, on this (Tuesday) evening at 7:30 o'clock, by one of the eloquent Lazarist Fathers, who have been giving a "mission" at that church during the last ten days. This sermon will be preached by request of Very Rev. Father Coady, the pastor, under the auspices of the Father Matthew Total Abstinence Society, who will attend on the occasion, with their beautiful new banner, and in full regalia. The public are respectfully invited.

THOMAS GARVEY,
President F. M. T. A. and B. Society.

MR. J. H. LITTLE, who has just bought out Mr. James Rice's crockery business, is not a stranger to Titusville people, and we predict that our citizens will extend to him a liberal patronage. That he is well deserving any favors that may be shown him in the way of trade no one will doubt. He has won for himself an enviable reputation for strict integrity and industrious application to business. Elsewhere we publish the announcements of Mr. Rice and Mr. Little.

AN OIL TOWN BURNED.

St. Petersburg Chastened by Fire—Great Destruction of Property—The Best Part of the Town in Ashes—Detailed Statement of the Losses—Full Particulars by a Herald Correspondent.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 22.

A burning brand. Three or four hours of excitement, smoke and flame. St. Petersburg in ashes. That is the story in a few words.

It is little like a public holiday here to-day. There is very little rejoicing, although every one seems in good spirits. It takes more than a mere fire to discourage the people, and this disaster will be forgotten before summer sets in. But while others are parading, making speeches and performing other duties consequent upon the day we celebrate, the St. Petersburgers are searching the ruins for possible articles of value, looking for houses in which to place their families and worldly effects, figuring up insurance and preparing for rebuilding.

The great fire, for such it may be called, broke out a few minutes past six o'clock on the afternoon of Friday, the 21st inst. The alarm was soon given, and in a short time the utmost excitement and consternation prevailed. It originated near the very centre of the business portion of the town, in a saloon owned by Fred. Hepp, formerly of Titusville. J. H. Henry, Chalfant & Graff's bookkeeper, was passing at the time, and noticing the smoke issuing from different points, sounded the alarm. He then attempted an entrance, but was unsuccessful, the locked doors resisting his progress. Assistance quickly arrived, however, and the doors were broken in, when the interior was found to be a mass of flame. It needed but one glance to show that the fire was beyond control, as the flames burst out in all directions as soon as the doors were forced in. The crowd augmented each moment till nearly every person in the village and vicinity were at the scene. In a few short moments the flames enveloped the entire structure, and, notwithstanding the almost superhuman exertions of the citizens, soon grasped the adjoining buildings and decided the fate of the greater part of the business portion of the town. Although previous small fires had warned the people of the necessity of water works, and other means of protection against impending disaster, no water was to be had. No means of protection were at hand, and the wooden buildings, crowded together on either side of the street, were almost literally at the mercy of the flames. The water works, for which provision was made some time since, were nearly completed, the connections only remaining to be finished, but as is usually the case the disaster happened before they were ready for service. And to add to the danger of the moment came a brisk breeze that pushed the flames on and through the light wooden walls, that, instead of opposing their progress, added to their volume. After the saloon was fairly in a blaze Akins' opera house ignited. This large frame structure must be familiar to the great majority of oil men. It sprung suddenly into life at Petroleum Centre when that borough was a "red hot town," and its sanguine residents predicted for it life-long existence and fame. The opera house did a thriving business for a long period, and then, as the Sam Woods and other farms "played out," and operators removed to more inviting fields, patronage fell off, its seats were removed, an improvised orchestra occupied the stage and the actors the auditorium—in other words the opera house was transformed into a concert saloon. Finally this business was found to be unremunerative, the structure was taken down and removed to St. Petersburg where it was re-erected with additions and improvements. As may be supposed the dry pine boards, seats and galleries fell a willing prey to the "devouring element." The heat was intense, and although willing hands were waiting to tear away the flimsy structure, they were driven back and could only seek to prevent the fire extending. From this point it spread rapidly along the street "scooping up" the post-office, the Adams House and other buildings on the same side. From the opera house, too, it leaped across the street to the Savings bank which was soon in ashes. On that side of the street were the Barney Vensel residence, the St. Petersburg hotel and L. Culner's residence, which were destroyed. Next to Culner's house was his store, which was saved, and checked the course of the fire at that point. The opposite side of the street was burning, and immediately, on beyond the store, the flames again leaped the street, taking Culner's warehouse and Bradley & Whiting's office. Then they went on in their destructive path till the St. Petersburg *Progress* office was reached and destroyed, and were then checked by the gap left by burning down Silberg's clothing store.

On the Opera House side it extended to and destroyed S. Cook's residence and was stopped at Chalfant & Graff's office adjoining, by water from a well in the rear of the premises.

For more than three hours the fire raged with unabated violence; for more than three hours the citizens toiled with the energy of desperation before their efforts were effective, and then, at ten o'clock at night, they looked upon the blackened ruins of over forty business houses, offices and dwellings. Many had lost their all, many were homeless, all determined to make the best of circumstances. Men, women and children were engaged in searching for household goods, which in the excitement of the time were tumbled into the street, fathers were anxiously in quest of lodgings for their families, here and there careful persons were kicking the fire off of charred pieces of timber and watching to prevent the fire breaking out a second time. All, after the previous intense excitement, were subdued and weary, with the exception of the usual number of thieves who take advantage of every such occasion to make brutes of themselves by getting drunk. By 12 o'clock, however, all valuables had been secured, the homeless had found accommodations for the night, and all was quiet.

It is a sad fact that a number of those pitiful wretches who gloat on the misfortunes of others, were present and followed their debased calling. A large amount of dry goods, hardware and household treasures were stolen and carried of by these vile sneak thieves. So bold were they that in one instance they attacked a young man who was guarding goods near Shaffer's livery stable, knocked him down, abused him in a shameful manner, and carried off all articles of value that they could secure. It is gratifying to know that one man was compelled to disgorge his ill-gotten gains and driven from this town. Perhaps it might have been better had they strung him up to the first convenient cross-beam, but then the St. Petersburg people are more particular as to the feeling of humanity than the little matter of treating such a man as he justly deserved.

That the fire started in Hepp's saloon, is all that is definitely known in regard to its origin, but it is believed by many that it was the work of the proprietor. This suspicion obtained such firm hold that Hepp was arrested, and given a hearing before Esquire Reichart, this afternoon. Various witnesses were examined. The prosecution found that he had made some singular expressions, that could be construed into threats, before the fire, and that he had shipped a quantity of goods to Titusville during the past week. His wife also left for Titusville in that time. This, in connection with the fact that he had failed to procure a license for the sale of liquor the coming year, and that he had a large insurance on his property, told strongly against him. Mr. Hepp testified that in consequence of the local election, his saloon had been closed during the day; in the evening he kindled a fire preparatory to "opening up," after the polls closed. After the fire was fairly started he went to a neighboring barber shop to get shaved, and while there the saloon took fire; he knew nothing more of the matter, and of course, disclaimed anything in the incendiary line. The Justice did not deem the testimony sufficiently strong to hold him, and he was accordingly discharged. Opinion in regard to the matter is divided, there being many who believe Mr. Hepp's statement, and that he could not be guilty of such a dastardly act.

A number of the citizens met at the Monitor House, this morning, for the purpose of organizing a relief committee to solicit contributions for the benefit of those in need. The following gentlemen were appointed such committee: Captain Welch, A. K. Wing, Eli Ritts, P. McCormick, Joel Fink and Charles Blakeslee. And it may be said to the honor of those who subscribed, and to the oil men as a class, whom they represent, that in two hours time nearly $1,000 was raised. The oil man, wealthy or poor, in good luck or bad, is always ready to assist those poorer than he.

Among the subscriptions are the following: A. A. Dame, Titusville, $10; A. K. Wing, $50; Captain Welch, $25; E. C. Bradley, $25; the Pickwick Club, $50; Chalfant & Graff, $50; Frank Fertig, $25; Emlenton Pipe Company, $100; Antwerp Pipe Company, $100; Blakeslee Brothers, $50.

There are many in destitute circumstances and assistance from neighboring towns will be gladly received. The present extreme cold weather; the consequent necessary clothing and fuel; the present lack of employment, and financial stringency, makes it difficult for the burned out of house and home to "keep the wolf from the door." Subscriptions sent to the committee will be gladly received and properly accounted for.

The borough election was in progress when the fire broke out, but adjourned immediately.

The Dramatic Society were rehearsing "Hasher and Slasher" when the alarm was given. They adjourned to another stage of action.

The *Progress* man, Barclay, issued an extra to-day. He will continue the publication of the *Progress* as soon as he can procure a new press.

Postmaster Plaice "opened up" in the New York bakery this morning and the mails now arrive and depart as usual. He will put up a new building as quickly as possible.

The present unsettled state of affairs will make it difficult for some time to come to give an accurate list of the losses. The following list is as near correct as can be procured, and will not vary materially from the truth:

J. H. Loomis, building, and Hepp's saloon fixtures, stock, &c., $2,000. Hopp's insurance, $1,500.

Jerome Aiken's Opera House, dwelling, billiard room and restaurant, $10,000; insurance $4,000.

Shaffer's livery stable and one horse, $1,200.

G. W. King, Adams House, furniture, &c., partially destroyed, estimated, $10,000; insurance $7,000.

Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph office, in Adams House, loss light.

Alden & Co., clothing, saved considerable stock. Loss $10,000; insurance $6,000.

J. M. Place, news-room. Loss $3,000; insurance $3,200.

J. A. Christy, drug-store. Loss $6,000; insurance $2,000.

A. K. Wings, building and tenant's goods. Total loss $10,000; insurance $7,000.

Wilson & Co., drygoods store, and dwelling upstairs. Loss $3,000; fully insured.

Runkle's livery stable. Loss $500; no insurance.

G. W. Winsor, hardware. Loss $8,000; insurance $7,000.

C. A. Kibby, clothing, stock partly saved. Loss on building and stock $4,000; covered by insurance.

Hall's restaurant. Loss $2,800; insured.

John Ritts, house, &c. Loss $2,000; insurance $1,500.

J. H. Zavinger, jeweler in Ritt's house. Loss $500; insurance $200.

L. Frankstein, clothing and dwelling, saved portion of stock. Loss $2,500; insurance $700.

Seymour & Taylor, building, and Wing & Blakeslee, hardware stock; considerable stock saved. Loss $8,000 to $10,000; insured.

Producers' Association Building, $500.

W. Sayles, household goods, $1,500.

Johnson's drug store, loss $3,000; insurance $2,500.

Bradley & Whiting's building, loss $3,000.

L. Culver, dwelling, warehouse, goods, etc. Loss $6,500; insurance $3,500.

Robert Bryan, residence and offices. Loss $1,800; insurance, $1,200.

St. Petersburg Hotel, owned by Asa Balliet. Occupants hotel, R. De Havens, clothing store; Western Union Telegraph and Roberts' Torpedo Agency. Total loss, estimated, $16,000; insurance, $9,000.

Barney Vensel, residence. Emlenton Pipe Line office in same building. Loss, $6,000; insurance, $4,500.

Fulkerson's restaurant and dwelling. Loss $2,500.

Smith Cooke, residence, furniture, &c. Loss $5,000; insurance $1,000.

Chalfant & Graff, hardware. Loss by fire, accident by derrick falling on building, and thieves, from $3,000 to $4,000.

The *Progress* office, F. H. Barclay, proprietor. Loss $3,500; insurance, $1,500.

Occidental hotel, Smith & Heimer, proprietors. Loss $4,000; insurance $1,500.

Henry Fulmer, clothing store, &c., $3,500; insurance $1,500.

Hart & Hogan's bowling alley. Loss $600; no insurance.

The St. Petersburg Savings Bank lost about $3,000, but have some insurance.

The above list does not include many small losses of amounts not yet ascertained. It is estimated that the aggregate loss will amount to $140,000 or $150,000, which is largely covered by insurance. The business men here appreciate the value of insurance, and nearly all will resume their old vocations as soon as buildings can be erected. Few of them are crippled, and the loss is comparatively light to what it would have been without insurance.

NEW BELL AT ST. JAMES'S.—The congregation of St. James's are to be congratulated on the very fine bell which was rung for the first time on Sunday last. For many years this congregation has been obliged to depend on their neighbors, but now fully paid for their long waiting, they have the satisfaction of knowing that they have not only the heaviest, but one of the finest toned bells in the city.

Last fall it was intended to erect a tower on the chapel, in which the bell was to be hung. The financial difficulties which then arose induced the vestry to postpone the matter, but by the very generous terms offered by the Messrs. Meneeley, they were enabled to procure the bell, which for the present is placed upon a temporary structure in the church-yard. As this is placed so near the ground, the bell will be indistinctly heard in some parts of the city, but we hope ere many months to chronicle the completion of the tower. This bell is from the Meneely Bell Foundry, of West Troy, New York, an establishment which since its commencement in 1826 has sent forth so great a number of bells that there is not a city or village of any size in the land where their voices are not heard.

At some future time it is contemplated to provide a chime of bells for this church. Those familiar with the sweet music rung out by the chimes of Trinity, New York, or St. Peter's, Rochester, will be pleased to know of this and impatient for its fulfilment.

"Those evening bells! those evening bells!
How many a tale their music tells
Of youth and home, and that sweet time
When first I heard their soothing chime."

CARD OF THANKS.—The members of Montour Tribe, No. 182, I. O. R. M., are indebted to Mr. M. N. Allen, of this city, for his individual check received last evening designating a liberal amount to be used for the benefit of the Tribe. We will ever hold in kind remembrance so generous and unlooked for a favor.

GEORGE H. MOORE,
Business Manager.
W. H. R. KELTY,
Treasurer of Montour Minstrels.

Sermon on Local Option by the Rev. Andrew Murdoch.

According to announcement the Rev. Andrew Murdoch preached a sermon to his congregation, in the Baptist Church, last Sunday evening, on the subject of Local Option. We present a brief synopsis of this able and eloquent discourse. The text was taken from Genesis, 4th chapter and 9th and 10th verses:

"And the Lord said unto Cain: Where is Abel, thy brother? And he said: I know not: Am I my brother's keeper? And He said, What hast thou done? The voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto Me from the ground."

I am glad, my friends, of this opportunity of speaking a word on the question which, perhaps, beyond all others, is at present engaging the attention of the community. The conflict which is being waged throughout this grand old State is one I believe unprecedented in the annals of its history. Hitherto you have been called upon to cast your vote as Democrats and Republicans, in the election of National and State officers, but upon this question, these party lines will be no longer visible. There will be parties, but not such as we have seen arrayed at such a time. Those who love purity and peace, and the right, will be found on one side; those who love forty rod whisky on the other.

And it would seem almost superfluous to bring the sub

The Morning Herald.

All Sorts.

Well posted—Street lamps.

Duluth merchants use sheet-iron safes.

A cut-and-dried affair—A paper of Killikinick.

J. H. Surratt is teaching school in Emmettsburg, Maryland.

A little boy asked his mother if bats were "mice angels?"

Browning has given up dinner parties for the sake of his new poem.

Hyacinthe's example has been followed by a Catholic pastor in St. Louis.

The new Lord Lytton is in outward form a counterpart of his late father.

Crescent City, Tenn., consists of a railroad station, switch and side-track.

A complete edition of Lowell's poems is announced by Macmillan in London.

Live fish were recently sent by mail from Naples to London packed in seaweed.

Scene-shifters in theatres are described as "men whose lives run in grooves."

A Terra Haute base-ballist caught a coal oil lamp on a fly, hot from the hands of his infuriated wife.

A new horse disease similar to the epizootic has appeared in Kentucky. It is called the "upper bloomicks" by the natives.

General Trochu, who has just left the French army, is about to employ the leisure thus obtained in writing a history of his life.

Two Europeans were recently tried at Lahore for exposing beef in such a way as to hurt the feelings of the natives, but they have been acquitted.

The Milan journals announce that 80,000 francs have already been subscribed in that city for the erection of a monument to the memory of Napoleon III.

A famous rose tree in the island of Ceylon is eighty feet in circumference and fifteen feet high. It has been known to bear two hundred roses in full bloom at one time.

The original Ravel family—Gabriel, Antoine, Jerome, Francois and Angeline, are all alive and in the enjoyment of excellent health, although the youngest of them is over sixty.

The exclusive right to say "'Rah!" is generously conceded to Harvard students, but Jones comes forward and unblushingly sets up a claim to Sarah, which he says is greater than theirs.

The letter addressed by the Emperor of Germany to Prince Bismarck, with the *crachat* in brilliants of the Black Eagle, terminates with these words, "your faithful, devoted and graceful King."

The two presiding judges in a Zillah court in Travancore quarrelled about a judgment to be given, and, one arming himself with a ruler and the other with a shoe, fought the matter out.—*Friend of India.*

The Portuguese dictionary, which was begun nearly one hundred years ago by the Academy of Sciences, has now brought down its information to the end of the letter C. Senhor Domingos Vieira is now the editor of the work.

A little boy asked Dr. Burgess, the preacher, if he would have a light. "No, my child," said the doctor, "I am one of the lights of the world." "I wish, then," replied the boy, "you were hung at the end of the alley, for it is a very dark one."

A too-faithful dog came very near being responsible for the death of his master in Scranton, Pennsylvania, on Monday morning. The canine was following his owner, Mr. John Snyder, a gentleman of seventy years, when the latter was overcome by the intense cold and fell in the snow on the street. The old gentleman's predicament was discovered by a watchman, but all efforts of the latter to afford relief was frustrated by the dog, who would not allow him to approach the prostrate form. Finally a party of laborers came along, the trusty dog was driven off with clubs, and the old man rescued just in time to save his life, although very badly frostbitten.

Shoplifting on a Large Scale.

The Syracuse *Standard* is indignant because Governor Dix has pardoned Mrs. Snyder, an old shoplifter of that city. It says: "Many have thought that the goods which Mrs. Snyder took from Syracuse merchants were all recovered. Such seems not to have been the fact. The adroit thief had been plying her trade quite successfully, and for some time before she was discovered. After her conviction she boasted to one of our officers that she had been through Syracuse before, and that she had stolen in one our fifteen hundred dollars worth of goods!"

"Mrs. Snyder is understood to be connected in Cleveland, Ohio, with a person who is engaged in the same nefarious practice which she pursues. This person is the keeper of what is known in rogues parlance as a 'fence.' It is a place where stolen goods are received and sold. After Snyder's conviction here and sentence to ten years' imprisonment, a brother-in-law came on to spy out the situation. He came here with his pockets lined with money, and approaching some of our well-known and honest citizens, offered them large sums for their co-operation in obtaining a pardon.

It may be interesting to our readers to know that Mrs. Snyder boasted to one of our officers of having been worth $80,000, all of which she has made by stealing. She further affirmed that she owned two brown stone fronts in New York city, and these she had paid for out of her own earnings by the sale of goods which she had stolen in various cities. When arrested here with her companion she was on her regular quarterly tour through the State. 'I stole $28,000 in one year!' said the Snyder. This is the woman whom Governor Dix has pardoned."

The Coming Costume.

The Paris correspondent of the "Warehousemen and Drapers' Journal" remarks:—Dressmakers, and the more influential male couturiers, seem to have made up their minds that some great revolution in dress is necessary. Not content with the Elizabeth and Medici styles of toilet, a still further change is looked for—no other than a return to the narrow petticoates, short waists, and meagre draperies of the first empire. I cannot imagine that so ungraceful a style will ever meet with general approbation. It will most likely be confined, with the other historical costumes, to evening wear, and cause the Parisian salons, ballrooms, and opera houses—if it were not for the decidedly unfanciful habiliments of the gentlemen—to look as if they were filled with masqueraders. These new dresses are to be made in rich stuffs, thick silks and brocades, without flounces or any trimming behind, but with the front breadth elaborately decorated. The skirts are to be mounted almost without plaits, and only gathered a little at the back, upon a short body, the waist of which will come a little below the arm pits. As I describe these new vagaries of fashion, I scarcely believe in their becoming the mode any more than the narrow sashes, silk mittens and sandal shoes which used to accompany them. One mode of the early part of the century has, however, very well received, namely the giraffe comb.

Summer and the Flags.

A petition has been circulating, says the Boston *Globe*, asking the Legislature of Massachusetts to expunge the censure of Mr. Sumner which now rests upon its records, for his attempt to desecrate our battle flags. Persons who have been importuned to sign the document have assured the parties who are hired to circulate the same: "I lost a well-beloved son, who fell defending those colors, and I will never countenance the man who has disgraced himself in an attempt to disgrace them." Others have had a similar answer: "Sir, my father," (or, as the case may be, "my brother died for that flag, and I intend, as long as in me lies, to have it held sacred." An indignant matron, who was present when the subject of this ill-advised petition was broached, said: "Two of my sons lay down their lives for the honor of that flag, and none but a recreant and a coward will ever propose to curry favor by mutilating its sacred folds and its battle records." Better let the matter rest.

AMERICA'S LOST TRIBES.—A correspondent whose statement has since been verified—writing from one of the mining settlements on the shores of Lake Superior, says that the remains of a considerable number of ancient copper mines have lately been discovered on Isle Royal, in Thunder Bay, on the northern border of the lake, which exhibit undoubted evidence of having been worked by a race of men long since extinct, and of whom we possess no knowledge save that left behind in such traces as are now being brought to view. Shafts of considerable depth, filled and choked with the accumulated debris of ages, have been opened and in penetrating to a depth of sixty feet tools and wonderful workmanship have been discovered, together with charcoal remains, which mark the spot where skilled artisans formed, from copper, tools whose temper and durability would astonish the ingenious makers of the present day. Hammers and chisels seem to have been the principal implements for working the mine, which, together with the ore reduced the ore to a condition which rendered its removal in detail easily accomplished. Finely tempered knife blades have been picked out of the pit, and granite hammers of such size as to require the strength of no ordinary man to wield successfully. These discoveries, wonderful as they are, do not stand alone, nor do they present any new facts in relation to the people who formerly inhabited this continent. They simply go to strengthen the evidence that, centuries before the written history of America, powerful and civilized communities occupied every portion of its domain, who disappearing, left behind them proofs of their progress in the arts and sciences, and their indubitable skill in architecture.—*Exchange.*

Titusville Manufacturing Company.

TITUSVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

Engines, Boilers, Drilling Tools,

AND

Oil Well Supplies, Patent Steel Jars, &c.

BUILDERS OF IRON TANKS AND STILLS.

OUR NEW STYLE OF ENGINE,

Superior to an[y in] the Market. Agents for the celebrated

BLAKE PUMP, CROCKER CHECK VALVE, BLY ADJUSTER,

GRIFFIN'S WATER PACKER, SNOW'S PATENT PUMP.

DEALERS IN

Tubing, Casing, Gas Pipe, Working Barrels, Valves, Brass and Iron Fittings, Belting, Packing, Sand Pumps and Mill Gearing of Every Description.

1augtf.

1776. FOURTH OF JULY. 1876.

CENTENNIAL COMMEMORATION.

AT PHILADELPHIA

THREE Millions of Colonists on a strip by the sea! Now, FORTY Millions of Freemen from Ocean to Ocean!

PENNSYLVANIA'S

GRAND MASS CONVENTION

To provide for the Celebration of the

Centennial Anniversary

OF

American Independence,

WILL BE HELD ON

22d OF FEBRUARY, NEXT,

THE 141st ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF WASHINGTON.

AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

PHILADELPHIA.

Eminent speakers will address the Convention. Reports from the Committees on Trade and Industrial Interests, and from the Interior of the State, will be read. The result of the subscription to the stock of

The International Exposition,

which, under the authority of Congress, has been determined to be the prominent feature of the Celebration, will be definitely announced.

Proof will be Given to the World

that Pennsylvania's pledge is confirmed, that there, on hallowed ground, where the nation was born, the Centennial return of the most beneficent day in the history of humanity will be commemorated with grandeur commensurate with the august event.

The Great Labor State of the Union

has the honor and responsibility of leading the way—she fulfills the trust.

O'er thy crags, Allegheny, a blast has been blown;
Down thy tide, Susquehanna, the murmur has gone;
Where the words of the Charter of Liberty first
From the souls of the Sage and the Patriot burst—
From the Delaware's marge to the Lake of the West—
Wherever the foot of the Freeman hath pressed—
'Tis the voice of the people! uprisen, awake!
Pennsylvania's summons—her glory at stake—
Thrilling up our valleys, flung down from each height:
REMEMBER OUR HISTORY—Assert it aright!

Giving homage to the past, inspired by the immortal record of the Times that Tried Men's Souls, remembering

WYOMING, BRANDYWINE,
VALLEY FORGE, GERMANTOWN,

and all the blood-stained battle-fields of our soil, venerating the heroic deeds of our sires, and rejoicing in the boundless heritage bequeathed by them to us—a boon we have shared with the destitute and oppressed of all the earth, irrespective of creed or condition. Let us not forget that

Our Labor and its Fruits,

are not less the admiration of the world than our equality and liberty; our combined industry, skill, worth and power are the marvel of the age. Let us manifest this progress.

Assist! ye farmers, happy on your broad acres of fertile lands. Arise! ye grim and swarthy miners, from your cavernous labors. Arouse ye toilers in the forge, the foundry and the factory. Assemble! ye mechanics, artizans of every kind. Come all, who by work have made the

Keystone, the Paragon of States,

co-operate and vindicate your greatness—show that Labor is Capital, and does truly guide and govern.

The International Exhibition is designed to promote the welfare of man.

Make it a Success!!

PENNSYLVAVIA leads. She calls. First, on her children do THEIR duty before she asks her sister States to co-operate.

Seats will be reserved for delegations from each County of the State, and for Representative Committees of Industrial interests. Application should be made early at No. 901 WALNUT Street, the Office of the Committee.

By Order of the Committee.

New Store on Franklin Street.

ALBERT SACHEN,

AGENT,

Merchant Tailor,

Has opened a

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

ESTABLISHMENT

At No. 6 Franklin Street,

(Birdseye and Bassett's Old Stand),

And will offer a complete stock of French, English and German Goods of the best quality and latest patterns. Also, a complete stock of

Trunks, Satchels, Valises and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Mr. Sachen is a cutter of over twenty years' experience, and will give all orders his personal supervision, thereby securing to his customers suits that will not fail to satisfy both in style and price. n630tf

I. J. MECHEM, M. D.,

HOMEOPATHIST

Office removed to 77 East Pine street, three doors east of the Abbott House. feb19-tf

CARPETS,

CARPETS,

FRESH STOCK

JUST RECEIVED.

Also Mattings of All Widths.

I have a choice new stock of

Domestic Goods,

Table Linens, Towelings, &c.

Please call and examine my goods and

COMPARE PRICES!

1920 GEO. R. OLIVER.

TORPEDOES!

The Roberts

Petroleum Torpedo Company,

Office at the Red Planing Mill,

CORNER OF PINE AND SECOND STREETS

TITUSVILLE, PA.

Cash Required on Delivery.

LIST OF AGENTS.

Dist.
1. JAMES P. THOMAS—Church Run and Octave Districts.
2. C. A. NIMS—Shamburg, Pleasantville, Pithole, Cash Up, and Bean Farm. Office at Pleasantville.
3. THOMAS ROACH—Pioneer, Petroleum Centre to Columbia Farm.
4. JAMES SANDERS—Tarr Farm, Rouseville, Oil City, Oleopolis, and Bredensburg. Offices at Tarr Farm and Oil City.
5. E. T. GOODRICH—Franklin, Reno and Bully Hill Districts. Office, new Exchange Bank Building, Franklin.
6. R. W. REDFIELD—Foster Farm, Mount Hope, Coal City, Scrubgrass and Allegheny River to Emlenton. Office, Scrubgrass.
7. GEO. IRWIN, J. W. VINCENT—St. Petersburg, Antwerp, Turkey City and vicinity. Office, St. Petersburg Hotel.
8. F. H. STEPHENSON, C. HELFRUGER—Parker's Landing, Lawrenceburg and vicinity. Office, Parkers Landing; residence, Emlenton.
9. LEVI MASON—Bear Creek, Petrolia, Fairview and vicinities. Office, Parker's Landing.
10. J. W. LYONS—Enterprise, Colorado New London Tracts and Clapp Farm.
11. E. C. BEARDSLEY—Tidioute and Fagundas Districts.

F. F. COOK—West Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky. Address, Parkersburg, West Virginia. nov25tf

SIGN WRITING.

L. H. KING

Recently with

A. TALAMO,

Takes this opportunity to inform the citizens of Titusville and vicinity that he has opened a shop, and is prepared to execute all orders in

Plain and Ornamental Sign Writing,

GRAINING AND DECORATING

In an artistic manner. All orders promptly attended to.

Room No. 3, over Goodwin's Restaurant, Spring street.

jan6-tf

CHAMBERLAIN INSTITUTE.

RANDOLPH, CATTARAUGUS CO., N. Y.

Sixty-five dollars for term of four weeks. New Boarding Hall, worth $50,000, completed and occupied. A school with ample equipments, permanently endowed, possessing character and reputation. Students board with the Faculty and receive their personal supervision and assistance. Spring term opens March 23th.

For catalogues or circulars address
REV. J. T. EDWARDS, A. M.,
feb19-5w-1taw Principal.

ENGINEER & SURVEYOR.

WYNDHAM C. JONES,

Successor to WRIGLEY & GRAY.

Civil Engineer, Architect and Solicitor of Patents.

Having purchased the entire stock of Notes, Maps and Memoranda of Messrs. Wrigley & Gray, am prepared to do all kinds of Civil Engineering, Draughting and Surveying. Pipe Lines located. Drawings made and Patents obtained for new inventions.

Room No. 10 Chase & Stewart Block.

feb-4tf TITUSVILLE, PA.

Railroads.

PITHOLE VALLEY RAILWAY.

On and after Monday, Nov. 4, 1872, trains will run as follows:

Northward 4	2	NAME OF STATIONS.	Southward 1	3
P M	A M		A M	P M
3:48	10:17	Ar.......Pithole City.........De	8:36	1:13
3:36	10:05	.........Prather's Mill..........	8:44	1:21
3:28	9:58	..........Woods....................	8:52	1:29
3:20	9:51	..........Bennetts................	8:58	1:36
3:08	9:36	De.......Oleopolis...........Ar	9:12	1:53
P M	A M		A M	P M

J. T. BLAIR, Sup't.
HENRY WICKHAM, Ticket Agent, Pithole, Pa.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R., NOVEMBER 3rd, 1872.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

SOUTHW'D.	Buff. Exp.	Day Exp.	Night Exp.	O.C. Ac.	Pa'kr Ac.
	p m	a m	p m	p m	a m
Titusville	12 40	7 37	7 05	3 05	....
Petrol'm Centre	1 20	8 20	7 52	3 57	....
Oil City	2 15	9 15	8 45	4 20	....
South Oil City	2 30	9 30	9 00	4 40	7 15
Franklin	2 50	9 55	9 30	5 05	7 43
Foxburg	4 28	11 47	12 00m	7 26	8 36
Parker	4 45	12 00m	12 12am	7 37	10 05
Brady's Bend	5 25	1 15pm	1 15	8 30	10 15
Kittaning	6 27	2 35	3 10	....	a m
West Penn Jun.	7 15	3 40	4 15	....	....
Pittsburgh	8 30	5 20	6 30	....	....
	pm	p m	a m		
NORTHW'D.					
	a m	p m	p m	a m	p m
Pittsburgh	8 00	1 10	9 30	....	....
West Penn Jun.	9 38	2 35	11 34	....	....
Kittanning	10 20	3 25	12 27am	....	....
Brady's Bend	11 21	4 30	2 00	6 50am	....
Parker	12 00m	5 10	2 55	7 43	6 20
Foxburg	12 12pm	5 20	3 10	7 55	6 32
Franklin	2 08	7 16	5 07	10 28	8 36
South Oil City	2 30	7 35	5 55	10 50	9 00
Oil City	2 45	7 45	5 45	11 00	....
Petrol'm Centre	3 37	8 33	6 30	12 30pm	....
Titusville	4 25	9 15	7 10	2 20	....
	p m	p m	a m	p m	

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l Sup't.

L. S. & M. S. RAILWAY. FRANKLIN DIVISION.

SUNDAY, October 27.

WESTWARD TRAINS.

Oil City.	Franklin.	Ashtabula.	Cleveland.
7 00 a m	7 34 a m	11 10 a m	2 20 p m
2 35 p m	3 25 p m	....	....
4 45 p m	5 30 p m	....	....

EASTWARD TRAINS.

Cleveland.	Ashtabula.	Franklin.	Oil City.
....	....	8 11 a m	8 25 a m
7 45 a m	10 00 a m	2 10 p m	2 50 p m
....	....	6 30 p m	7 15 p m

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, Oct. 27, 1872, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad will run as follows:

WESTWARD TRAINS.

	Phil'a.	Warren.	Corry.	Erie.
Mail	11:40 pm.	4:55 pm.	6:20 pm.	7:55 pm.
Erie Expr's.	12:40 pm.	4:55 pm.	6:15 am.	7:45 am.
Warren Accommod'n.	7:30 am.	8:58 am.	10.18 am.	
Erie Accommodation.	1:10 pm.	2:35 pm.	4:10 pm.	

EASTWARD TRAINS.

	Erie.	Corry.	Warren-	Phil'a.
Mail	11:35 am.	1:20 pm.	2:30 pm.	6:55 am.
Erie Expr's	9:05 pm.	10:45 pm.	11,52 pm.	3:30 pm.
W'r'n Acc'n	4:20 pm.	6:10 pm.	7:30 pm.	——
Erie Acc'n.	8:25 am.	10:50 am.	12:30 pm.	

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Mail West, with west bound trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Warren Accommodation east and west with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. east and west, and at Corry with O. C. & A. R. R. W.

Erie Accommodation East at Corry and West at Corry and Irvineton with O. C. & A. R. R. W.

The Mountain Local Freight East and West carry passengers between Irvineton and Kane.

Elmira Mail and Niagara Express make close connections at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains, north and south.

NOTE.—The leaving time at Erie is Philadelphia time, which is twenty minutes faster than Erie time.

WM. A. BALDWIN, Gen'l Supt.

DUNKIRK, WARREN & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 15—DEC. 31, 1872.

NORTH TRAINS Exp.	Exp.	STATIONS.	SOUTH TRAINS Exp.	Exp.
P.M.	P. M.		A. M.	P.M.
7 10	9 10	Ar. Titusville. De	10 25	3 00
7 05	9 03	.East Titusville..	10 30	3 05
F.	F.	.Pleasant Valley..	F.	F.
6 10	1 08	.....Newton.....	11 16	3 50
5 50	12 30	.....Garland.....	11 47	4 20
5 36	12 16	.....Pittsfield.....	12 16	4 51
5 20	12 00	...Youngsville..	12 30	5 00
5 10	11 50	.....Irvineton.....	12 38	5 10
4 49	11 29	.....Warren.....	12 59	5 31
O.	F.	.....Berries.....	F.	O.
4 26	11 05	...Russelburg...	1 27	5 58
O.	10 59	....Ackley's.....	1 34	F.
4 11	10 51	...Fentonville...	1 41	6 13
4 03	10 39	...Frewsburg....	1 53	6 25
3 48	10 24	.A. & G. W. R. R.	2 10	6 43
3 45	10 21	....Falconer.....	2 15	6 48
O.	F.	....Ross Mill.....	F.	O
3 31	10 04	.....Vermont.....	2 35	7 08
3 17	9 50	...Sinclairville...	2 51	7 27
3 06	9 37	.....Moore's.....	3 06	7 40
2 55	9 27	....Casadaga.....	3 18	7 52
O.	F.	...Skidmore's..	F.	O.
O.	F.	.....Norton's.....	F.	O.
2 28	8 59	.....Laona.....	3 43	8 20
2 24	8 55	....Fredonia.....	3 49	3 25
2 15	8 45	Dr. Dunkirk..Ar	4 04	8 40
P.M.	A. M.		P. M.	P.M.

(F) Flag Station—Stop for Passengers.
(O) Trains do not stop.

DARWIN THAYER, Gen'l Supt.
C. A. CLUTE, Ass't Supt. 4ja-tf

N. Y. C. RAILROAD.

EASTWARD TRAINS—June 24, 1872.

Buffalo.	Albany.	New York.	Boston.
5:00 a.m.	2:00 p.m.	6:30 p. m.	11:20 p.m.
7:45 a.m.	5:30 p.m.	9:30 p. m.	..... p. m
*2:30 p.m.	1:45 a.m.	7:00 a. m.	..... p.m.
*3:00 p.m.	2:30 a.m.	7:15 a. m.	11.00 a. m.
6:25 p.m.	6:20 a.m.	11:30 a. m.	3:30 p. m.
11:30 p.m.	10:05 a.m.	3:30 p. m.	5:20 p. m.

WESTWARD TRAINS—June 24, 1872.

New York.	Boston.	Albany.	Buffalo.
8:00 a. m.	5:00 a.m.	1:20 p.m.	12:50 p.m.
.... a. m.	8:30 a.m.	3:10 p.m.	12:50 p.n.
10:00 a. m.	....a.m	2:20 p.m.	11:20 p.m.
11:00 a. m.	9:00 a.m.	4.30 p.m.	6:20 a.m.
*6:00 p. m.	3:00 p.m.	11:40 p.m.	12:20 p.m.
*8:00 p. m.	....p.m.	1:15 a.m.	12:20 p.m.
11:00 p. m.	9:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.	9:00 p.m.

Palace Drawing-Room Cars and Sleeping Cars on all the principal trains.

*Runs Sundays. J. TILLINGHAST, General Supt., Albany, N. Y.

THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

THE

GREAT BROAD GAUGE ROUTE

BETWEEN THE

EAST AND THE WEST.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, JAN. 13, 1873.

TIME EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 2.	No. 12.
Leave Corry	1:50 a m	12:45 p m
Arrive Jamestown	3:00 a m	1:33 p m
" Salamanca	4:25 a m	2:25 p m
" Hornellsville	10:00 a m	5:45 p m
" Corning	12:08 p m	7:25 p m
" Elmira	12:38 p m	7:58 p m
" Binghamton	2:30 p m	10:05 p m
" New York	9:55 p m	7:00 a m
" Albany	8:30 p m	8:45 a m
Boston via Binghamton	5:50 a m	5:20 p m
Boston via New York	3:30 p m	4:50 p m

TIME WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 3.
Leave Corry	1:20 a m	1:05 p m
Arrive Meadville	2:10 a m	2.30 p m
" Leavittsburg	5:03 a m	5:10 p m
" Akron	6:37 a m	7:08 p m
" Mansfield	8:33 a m	10:12 p m
" Galion	10:10 a m	10:50 p m
" Urbana	12:57 p m	1:35 a m
" Dayton	2:35 p m	3:40 a m
" Cincinnati	4:55 p m	6:00 a m
" Louisville	11:00 p m	12.50 p m
" St. Louis	6:15 a m	6:45 p m
" Kansas City	9:57 p m	8:10 a m
" Cleveland	7:00 a m	7:20 p m
" Toledo	10:50 a m	11:35 p m
" Chicago	8:20 p m	8:20 a m
" Milwaukee	5:30 a m	1:10 p m
" Omaha	10:35 p m	9:20 a m

FRANKLIN BRANCH.

EASTWARD TRAINS.

	—Second Class—		—First Class—	
		p m	p m	a m
Oil City—Dp	11.55 a m	8:20	2:30	8:50
Reno—Ar	12:15 p m	8:40	2:43	9.03
Franklin—Ar	12:40	9:05	2:57	9:17
Franklin—Dp	1:30	9:10	3:00	9:18
Sugar Creek—Dp	1.50	9:25	3:10	9:27
Utica—Dp	2:20	9:50	3:25	9:44
Evans Bridge—Dp	2:40	10:08	3:38	9:55
Cochranton—Dp	3.00	10:25	3:50	10:08
Shaw's—Dp	3:30	10 45	4:05	10:20
Junction—Dp	3:45	11.00	4:15	10:30
Water street—Dp	3:55	11:10	4:20	10:35
Meadville—Ar	4:00	11:15	4:25	10:40

WESTWARD TRAINS.

		—First Class—		
	a m	p m	p m	a m
Meadville—Dp	6:40	12:05	4:00	....
Water street—Dp	6:45	12:10	4:20	6:45
Junction—Dp	6:49	12:20	4:30	7:00
Shaw's—Dp	7:00	12:30	4:45	7:20
Cochranton—Dp	7:13	12:44	5:05	7:50
Evans Bridge—Dp	7:24	12:53	5:23	8:10
Utica—Dp	7:36	1:05	5:40	8:50
Sugar Creek—Dp	7:51	1:20	6:05	9:27
Franklin—Ar	8:02	1:28	6:20	9:45
Franklin—Dp	8:04	1:30	6:25	10:30
Reno—Dp	8:17	1:42	6:50	11:00
Oil City—Ar	8:30	1:55	7:10	11:20

Passengers bound East have no change to New York. Connections at Corning for Rochester, and at Binghamton for Albany, Springfield, Worcester, Boston and all points in New England.

Western-bound passengers by Train No. 1 have no change to Cincinnati, and by Train No. 3 have choice of sleeping coach, making connections with the Lousville Short Line Railroad or Mail Steamers for points in the South and Southwest; also with the Ohio & Mississippi or Indianapolis & St. Louis lines for points in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and the Far West.

For further information as to time, fare and connections, apply to the local agent, asking for tickets via the Atlantic & Great Western Broad Gauge Road.

I. D. BARTON, General Superintendent.

W. B. SHATTUC, General Passenger and Ticket Agent. Meadville, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

TITUSVILLE POSTAL ANNOUNCEMENT

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1873.

MAILS ARRIVE.			MAILS CLOSE.	
1:30 pm,	....	Albany....	10:45 am,	4:45 pm
1:30 pm,	7:30 pm	Buffalo....	7:00 am,	10:45 am, 4:45 pm
1:30 pm,	....	Boston....	10:45 am,	4:45 pm
1:30 pm,	7:30 pm	Cleveland.	7:00 am,	4:45 pm
1:30 pm,	5:45 pm	Cincinnati	7:00 am,	6:35 pm
1:30 pm,	7:30 pm	Canada....	7:00 am,	4:45 pm
1:30 pm,	8:15 am	Chicago....	7:00 am,	4:45 pm
1:30 pm,	7:30 pm	Corry......	7:00 am,	9:45 am, 4:45 pm
1:30 pm,	7:30 pm	Erie.......	7:00 am,	4:45 pm
11:30 am,	5:45 pm	Franklin..	7:00 am,	12:30 pm
8:15 am,	7:30 pm	Harrisb'g*	10:45 am,	8:15 pm
1:30 pm,	....	Jamest'wn	9:45 am,	
8:15 am,	5:45 pm	Meadville.	7:00 am,	12:30 pm
8:15 am,	3:30 pm	New York	10:15 am,	4:45 pm
11:30 am,	5:45 pm	Oil City..	7:00 am,	12:45 pm
8:15 am,	7:30 pm	Phila*....	10:45 am,	8:45 pm
8:15 am,	5:45 pm	Pittsburgh	7:00 am,	6:30 pm
11:00 am,	3:30 pm	Pleasant'v	8:00 am,	4:45 pm
11:30 am,	5:45 pm	Parker's L	7:00 am,	12:45 pm
1:30 pm,	....	Rochester.	7:00 am,	4:45 pm
5:45 pm,	....	Shamburg.	12:45 pm,	
11:00 pm,	3:30 pm	Southwest	8:00 am,	4:45 pm
8:15 am,	5:45 pm	W'shingtn	10:45 am,	8:15 pm

WAY-MAIL ROUTES.

ARRIVE.		CLOSE.
5:45 pm..	O. C. & A. R. R. South..	12:30 pm
1:30 pm..	O. C. & A. R. R. North..	4:45 pm
4:30 pm..	U. & T. R. R.	9:45 am
5:30 pm..	Oil City to Pittsburgh	7:00 am
5:30 pm..	Oil City to Meadville	12:45 pm
5:30 pm..	Oil City to Jamestown	12:45 pm
1:30 pm..	Corry to Erie	7:00 am
7:30 pm..	Corry to Meadville	7:00 am
1:30 pm..	Corry to Salamanca	9:45 am
1:30 pm..	Corry to Warren	4:45 pm
1:30 pm..	Corry to Buffalo	10:45 am

From Diamond, Plum, Sonville and Wallaceville the mail arrives at 11:30 a. m. and closes at 1:00 p. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Lambs, Stewart's Run, Perry and Scofield closes at 8:00 a. m. and arrives at 3:30 p. m.

*Saturday nights, at 6:30 p. m., via Pittsburgh.

J. H. COGSWELL, P. M.

OIL CREEK & ALLEGHENY RAILROAD.

SOUTHWARD TRAINS—FEB. 16, 1873.

Stations.	1st Class. 10	9	14	4	2d Class. 20	28
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
CORRY....DE	6:10	10:10	1:40	5:15	....	7:50
Summit	*6:30	*11:38	*1:59	*5:43	....	8:35
Spartansburg	6:40	11:47	†2:09	*5:57	....	9:00
Glynden	*6:51	†11:59	*2:20	*6:07	....	9:17
Centreville	7:00	12:08	2:30	6:16	....	9:35
Tryonville	†7:09	12:15	†2:39	*6:23	....	10:10
Myer's Switch	7:17	*12:23	*2:48	*6:32	....	10:35
Hydetown	*7:29	12:28	†2:51	*6:35	....	10:45
TITUS'V AR	7:30	‡12:35	3:00	6:45	....	11:10
DE	7:37	12:50	3:10	7:05	5:50	11:35
Miller Farm	7:57	1:08	3:31	7:28	6:30	12:10
Shaffer	*8:02	*1:13	*3:37	*7:31	6:44	12:15
Pioneer	8:10	1:23	3:47	7:45	7:05	12:35
PET C'R AR	8:17	1:30	3:58	7:53	7:16	12:47
DE	8:20	1:32	4:00	7:55	7:40	1:00
Columbia	†8:28	1:37	*4:11	8:02	8:00	1:10
Tarr Farm	8:30	1:42	4:18	8:08	8:05	1:20
Rynd Farm	†8:35	1:47	†4:25	8:15	8:15	1:35
Rouseville	8:41	1:53	4:31	8:26	8:25	1:53
McClintock	†8:45	1:57	*4:35	*8:28	8:30	*2:05
OIL CITY AR	9:00	2:05	4:50	8:45	9:00	2:25
DE	9:07	2:10	....	....	9:30	3:45
Imperial	†9:11	†2:14	....	....	9:47	†3:50
Rockwood	†9:21	†2:27	....	....	10:10	†4:05
Walnut Bend	†9:32	†2:39	....	....	10:28	*4:20
Oleopolis	9:38	2:47	....	....	10:45	4:35
Henry's Bend	†9:44	†2:53	....	....	10:53	*4:50
Eagle Rock	9:48	2:57	....	....	11:05	†5:05
President	9:53	†3:01	....	....	11:11	†5:19
Hunter	*10:07	†3:15	....	....	11:35	*5:32
Tionesta	10:16	3:23	....	....	12:08	5:50
Jamison	†10:22	†3:29	....	....	12:17	*5:59
Dawson	†10:27	*3:34	....	....	12:26	*6:07
Hickory	10:37	3:44	....	....	12:45	†6:34
Trunkeyville	10:48	3:54	....	....	1:30	7:00
TIDIOUTE AR	11:04	4:10	....	....	2:00	7:25
DE	11:06	4:12	....	....	2:30	7:35
Magee's	†11:17	†4:23	....	....	2:50	*7:54
Cobham	†11:25	†4:30	....	....	3:00	*8:04
Thompson's	†11:33	†4:32	....	....	3:20	*8:16
Penn's House	†11:40	*4:46	....	....	3:35	*8:29
Dunn's Eddy	*11:44	†4:50	....	....	3:42	*8:36
IRVINETON	11:54	4:58	....	....	3:55	8:50
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

Train No. 24 leaves Corry at 6:35 p. m., Spartansburg 7:20, Centreville 7:53, Tryonville 8:07, Hydetown 8:28, and arrives at Titusville at 8:44 p. m.

NORTHWARD TRAINS.

Stations.	1st Class. 3	1	7	2d Class. 13	27	19
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
IRVINE..DE	....	12:15	5:20	....	5:45	7:50
Dunn's Eddy	....	†12:26	*5:28	....	*6:00	8:05
Penn' House	....	*12:32	†5:32	....	*6:05	8:15
Thompson's	....	†12:40	†5:40	....	*6:18	8:32
Cobham	....	†12:50	†5:47	....	*6:31	8:45
Magee's	....	†12:58	†5:54	....	*6:41	8:55
TIDI'UT AR	....	1:00	6:03	....	7:00	9:15
DE	....	1:11	6:07	....	7:10	9:35
Trunkeyv'lle	....	1:30	6:23	....	7:40	10:08
Hickory	....	†1:42	6:34	....	†7:57	10:37
Dawson	....	†:153	*6.44	....	*8:15	10:50
Jamison	....	†2:00	*6:47	....	†8:25	11:00
Tionesta	....	2:05	6:54	....	8:33	11:16
Hunter	....	†2:15	*7:03	....	*8:50	11:35
President	....	†2:30	†7:16	....	†9:07	12:07
Eagle Rock	....	2:35	7:20	....	9:14	12:15
Henry's B'd	....	†2:40	*7:25	....	*9:20	12:35
Oleopolis	....	2:47	7:30	....	9:38	12:47
Walnut B'd	....	†2:57	*7:37	....	*9:50	1:03
Rockwood	....	†3:08	†7:47	....	†10:10	1:22
Imperial	....	†3:19	†7:57	....	10:28	1:35
OIL C'TY AR	....	3:24	8:00	....	10:35	1.40
DE	5:50	3:45	8:10	9:30	11:15	2:05
McClintock	†6:02	3:55	*8:21	*9:45	*11:30	2:25
Rouseville	6:05	3:59	8:26	9:48	11:45	2:30
Rynd Farm	†6:10	4:04	*8:31	9:54	11:55	2:40
Tarr Farm	6:16	4:08	8:36	10:00	12:10	2:50
Columbia	†6:20	4:11	†8:40	†10:05	12:20	3:00
PET C'R AR	6:25	4:16	8:46	10:11	12:30	3:15
DE	6:26	4:18	8:47	10:15	12:47	3:25
Pioneer	†6:33	4:25	†8:55	10:25	1:00	3:47
Shaffer	*6:44	*4:35	*9:05	*10:36	*1:12	4:04
Miller Farm	6:50	4:40	9:10	10:43	1:30	4:20
TITUS'V AR	7:10	5:00	‡9:30	11:05	2:05	5:15
DE	7:30	5:03	9:35	11:10	2:25	....
Hydetown	7:40	5:15	*9:44	11:20	2:51	....
Myer's Sw	*7:44	*5:18	9:46	*11:23	3:05	....
Tryonville	7:54	†5:27	*9:55	11:34	3:20	....
Centreville	8:04	5:37	10:02	†11:45	3:45	....
Glynden	†8:14	†5:46	*10:11	*11:59	4:00	....
Spartansb'rg	8:25	5:57	*10:21	†12:13	4:25	....
Summit	*8:35	*6:07	*10:20	*12:24	4:45	....
CORRY...AR	8:55	6:25	10:45	12:45	5:15	....
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

Train No. 23 leaves Titusville at 9:00 p. m. and arrives at Corry at 11:24 p. m.

(*) Trains do not stop. (†) Stop on signal. (‡) Stop for meals.

Trains 3 and 4 run daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

SILVER PALACE SLEEPING TRAINS.

No. 10—Direct from New York without change.

No. 7—Direct to New York without change.

No. 3—Direct from Pittsburgh without change.

No. 4—Direct to Pittsburgh without change.

J. J. LAWRENCE, General Sup't.
C. J. HEPBURN, Assistant Sup't.

UNION AND TITUSVILLE DIVISION.

OIL CREEK & ALLEGHENY RAILWAY.

26	30	Stations.	25	20
P. M.	A. M.	Leave. Arrive.	P. M.	P. M.
2:00	8:10	......UNION CITY......	12:40	8:45
†2:32	8:55	......Lakeville......	†11:52	†8:03
2:40	9:05	......Lincolnville......	11:40	7:53
2:55	9:22	......Riceville......	11:25	7:35
3:12	9:40	......Nobles......	11:05	7:18
3:25	9:50	......Junction......	10:55	7:05
†3:30	†9:55	......Tryonville......	†10:50	†7.00
*3:45	*10:12	......Myer's Switch......	*10:35	*6:46
†3:50	†10:25	......Hydetown......	†10:25	†6:35
4:05	10:45	AR ..Titusville......	10:10	6:05
4:30	11:05	DE	9:50	5:40
5:05	11:45	......Miller Farm......	9:10	5:05
5:15	11:51	......Shaffer......	8:55	4:45
5:30	12:05	......Pioneer......	8:40	4:35
5:40	12:20	AR ..Petroleum Centre...	8:30	3:58
5:50	12:30	DE	8:17	3:37
6:00	12:40	......Columbia......	8:00	3:15
6:10	12:50	......Tarr Farm......	7:50	3:05
6:20	1:05	......Rynd Farm......	7:40	2:55
6:30	1:15	......Rouseville......	7:25	2:45
6:35	1:20	......McClintock......	7:20	2:40
6:55	1:40	AR...OIL CITY......DE	7:00	2:20
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.

(†) Stop on signal. (*) Do not stop.

Trains 25 and 20 run on Sundays between Titusville and Union City.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l Sup't.
J. C. HEPBURN, Ass't Sup't.

FRANKLIN BRANCH R R

OIL CITY TO MEADVILLE—June 3, 1872.

TRAIN.	Oil City.	Franklin.	Meadville.
No. 42	8:55 a. m.	9:17 a. m.	10:55 a. m.
" 48	10:00 a. m.	11:20 a. m.	2:15 p. m.
44	3:00 p. m.	3:30 p. m.	5:00 p. m.
50	4:15 p. m.	5:02 p. m.	7:20 p. m.
46	9:00 p. m.	9:47 p. m.	11:50 p. m.

TRAIN.	Meadville.	Franklin.	Oil City.
No. 47	6:00 a. m.	8:32 a. m.	9:30 a. m.
" 41	6:40 a. m.	8:04 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
" 49	9:00 a. m.	12:05 p. m.	1:35 p. m.
" 43	12:35 p. m.	1:59 p. m.	2:25 p. m.
" 45	3:30 p. m.	5:45 p. m.	6:30 p. m.

Nos. 41, 42, 43 and 44 only are first-class trains. No. 47 starts from Water street.

H. F. SWEETZER, Manager.

BUFFALO, CORRY & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

SUNDAY, NOV. 3, 1872.

Acc.	Mail	Ex*	STATIONS.	Ex*	Mail	Acc.
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	Dep. Arr.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
3:45	6:05	12:20	....Buffalo.....	1:35	10:35	5:30
6:50	8:50	2:55	....Brocton.....	12:05	8:45	3:50
8:10	9:30	3:65	....Maryville...	11:20	8:05	2:35
10:05	11:00	5:10	....Corry.....	9:30	6:15	1:15
.....	12:40	7:05	....Titusville ..	7:30	4:35	11:10
.....	7:30	5:30	....Pittsburgh..	9:30	8:00	.....
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

	Corry, (Oil Creek, June.)	Brocton.
Way Freight	6:30 am.	10:40 am.
Through Freight	*5:10 pm.	9:20 pm.
	Brocton.	Corry (O. C. J.)
Through Freight	7:00 am.	10:40 am.
Way Fr.ight	12:05 pm.	4:05 pm.

*Runs daily, including Sundays

UNION EXPRESS COMPANY,

Office 60 Franklin Street,

(First door south of Titusville Manufacturing Co.'s, Titusville, Pa.,)

General forwarders of Money, Jewelry, Valuables, Merchandise and Produce. Drafts, Notes, Bills and accounts promptly collected at all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Canadas.

Only Direct Line to Philadelphia, Baltimore and the South.

Direct line to all points in the Oil Regions Messengers on all trains.

Wagons of the Company call at any part of the city upon orders being left on Call Book at the office.

may25tf G. G. ROBINSON, Agent.

Coal and Lumber.

COAL! LUMBER!

ROY, STONE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

White Pine, Hemlock, Oak, Ash, Cherry, Chestnut and other

LUMBER,

SHINGLES, LATH, PICKETS,

FLOORING, CEILING, SIDING,

MOULDING, Etc.

Having extensive mills we are prepared to furnish bills cut to order on short notice.

Dry Lumber Constantly on Hand.

Dealers in the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.'s celebrated

Lackawanna Coal!

Best quality Bituminous and Morris Run

BLOSSBURG COALS!

Yard, Corner Brown and Spring streets.

All orders for coal left at the Great New York Store will receive prompt attention.

ROY, STONE & CO.

25jantf.

EDGAR HALE,

(Successor to A. J. Fox),

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

All kinds of Lumber, Lime Cement, Coal, Plaster, Marble Dust, Brick, Fire Clay and Fire Brick.

BILLS SAWED TO ORDER.

PLANING MILL ATTACHED TO YARD

ALL KINDS OF COALS.

Agent in the Oil Region for Fall Brook, Morris Run and Bloss Coal Mining Co.

BLOSSBURGH COAL.

EDGAR HALE.

ROBERTS & CO.,

RED PLANING MILL,

Lumber and Coal!

Sash, Scroll Sawing, Doors, Wood Turning, Brackets,

WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES

MADE TO ORDER.

feb20tf

HYDETOWN MILLS.

CHARLES HYDE,

Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Lumber, Lath, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Pickets, Mouldings, Dressed Siding, &c. Orders left at Second National Bank will be promptly filled. 1octtf

Davis Tank Shop

—AND—

PLANING MILL,

MANUFACTURES

DOORS, SASH,

BLINDS,

DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES,

FLOORING and SIDING,

Mouldings of Every Style.

Circular Mouldings, any diameter from seven feet and under.

BRACKETS FOR COUNTERS,

CORNICES, &c.

TURNING DONE TO ORDER

Black Walnut Lumber on hand.

OIL TANKS!

I still continue the manufacture of

WOODEN OIL TANKS,

Including Storage Tanks for oil wells, Tanks for Refineries, and Car transportation tanks. Make the best and sell the cheapest is my aim.

JAMES H. DAVIS,
oc1dtf. Postoffice box 168, Titusville, Pa.

MURRAY & CLOW'S

General Insurance Agency,

4 PARSHALL BLOCK,

Titusville, Pa.

Job Printing and Book Binding.

THE HERALD JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

The Proprietors of the "HERALD" take pleasure in informing the public that they are prepared to do all kinds of

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING,

Book-Binding and Ruling,

ON SHORT NOTICE & AT LOW RATES

PRINTING PRESSES.

They have Six Presses, three of which are run by steam power, and can print anything—a mammoth poster or a visiting card—in the highest style of the art, in plain black or in any other color or bronze, to suit the taste of the customer

TYPE.

Their assortment of Type embraces nearly everything that is desirable, from a sixty-line wood letter through the range of wood and metal types, of plain and fancy styles, to fonts of "pearl."

WOOD CUTS.

Their stock of Wood Cuts embraces a wide range of subjects suitable for illustrating the various trades and occupations represented in the Oil Regions

Paper and Card Stock.

They keep constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of all grades and descriptions, and cards and card-board of all colors and classes suitable for the demands of their customers.

CLASSES OF PRINTING

Below will be found a partial enumeration of some of the kinds of Job Printing that are in greatest demand:

BILL HEADS--On one-sixth sheet, six lines; quarter-sheet, fourteen lines; half-sheet, thirty-eight lines. The last two sizes are also ruled on the backs when required, and printed in plain and fancy colors, or tints, and on white or colored papers.

BILLS OF FARE--For Hotels and Restaurants, plain or with emblematic cuts, with full courses of dishes, or with headings and blank spaces for filling in as occasion requires.

BLANKS--Under this head are included Deeds, Mortgages, Articles of Agreement, Tenant Leases, Oil Leases, Assignments of Interests in Oil Wells, and Justice's Blanks of all kinds.

BONDS--Plain and Coupon Bonds, for city and school purposes, printed on first class linen bond paper.

BUSINESS CARDS--All the regular sizes and classes, in stock such as Bristol Board, Printers' Blanks, China Board, &c.

CARDS--Full sheet, 22 by 28 inches; half-sheet, 14 by 22 inches; quarter sheet, 11 by 14 inches: or cut to any size needed, plain white, or of any color, to suit the taste of party ordering.

CIRCULARS--Printed on half or Full Sheet Commercial Note, or Letter Paper.

COUNTER SLIPS--For Memorandum of Sales or Cash Tickets, printed on common paper, very cheap.

DRUGGISTS' LABELS--In Size, Color, Bronze and Style adapted to the various uses desired.

DANCING PROGRAMMES--On Plain or Fancy Embossed Cards, very neat and stylish.

ENVELOPES--In any size, color, quality, quantity or price, plain or Government stamped, that may be desired.

GUAGERS' BLANKS--For Tank Gaugers. A Specialty Made of this work. Very neat and complete for entering the contents of tanks, of all sizes, and by each quarter-inch in depth.

HOTEL REGISTERS--In size, style and binding as may be desired.

LEASES--For Lands and Tenements, or for the Land or Working Interest in Oil Territory, with such special clauses and agreements as parties may desire.

LETTER HEADINGS--These are printed on Half or Full Commercial Note or Letter sheets, on paper ruled with drop head.

MASONIC PRINTING--Particular attention given to this class of work, for Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council or Commandery. Full line of samples to select from.

MONTHLY STATEMENTS--Of size and style to meet the wants of all.

NOTES AND DRAFTS--Either "Tight" or Plain, in various styles.

ODD FELLOW PRINTING--See Masonic Printing.

PAMPHLETS--For Companies, Organizations, Masonic Bodies, Oil Companies, Patent Right Men, Sewing machine Agents, &c., including Constitution and By-laws of Societies.

PAY-ROLLS--For Weekly or Monthly Settlements, for Railroad Contractors, Oil Men, or Manufacturing Companies.

PIPE COMPANY'S BLANKS--In all the various forms necessary for the transaction of business. A specialty made of this class of work.

POSTERS OR HANDBILLS--From a Mammoth Sheet to a Dodger, on white or colored paper, with or without border, in one, two or three colors.

RAILROAD WORK--Such as Manifests, Shipping Bills, Receipts, Statements, Time Tables, &c., &c.

RECEIPT BOOKS--With one, two, three, four or five on a page.

TAGS--Of all the usual sizes, on strong card, very tough.

WEDDING CARDS--Either in Letter Press or Copper Plate Printing; in the most *recherche* styles.

All orders for printing will receive prompt attention, and if from out of town the work will be sent by express. Address,

BLOSS & COGSWELL,

HERALD OFFICE, - - TITUSVILLE, PA.

Miscellaneous.

NEW YORK MARKET.

HOFFER & CO.,

PROPRIETO

Corners of Main and Franklin Streets, Titusville, Pa.

"The Best of Meats, and the Best Only,"

IS OUR MOTTO.

In Prices and Quality We Defy Competition.

17iandtf.

WEST END MARKET.

OPPOSITE ANDREWS'S, SPRING ST.,

MERRIAM & WEBB,

PROPRIETORS.

The new Proprietors of the old West End Market, will spare no pains to make their Market one of the best in the Oil Region, and invite the patronage of the citizens of Titusville dec123m

Brown's Livery,

BOARDING AND SALE STABLES,

Spring Alley, Opposite American Hotel.

GOOD HORSES, CARRIAGES AND EQUIPMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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A HEARSE,

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CITY OF TITUSVILLE.

A SUPPLEMENT

To an ordinance granting the Union & Titusville Railroad Company the privilege of laying two railroad tracks on Water street.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted and ordained by the Common Council of the City of Titusville, and is hereby enacted and ordained by authority of the same, that hereafter the same privileges granted to the Union & Titusville Railroad Company, on Water street, by an ordinance, approved the 3d day of November, A. D. 1870, are hereby extended to the Warren & Venango Railroad Company, from Franklin street eastwardly along said street.

Sec. 2. That said Warren & Venango Railroad Company shall avail themselves of the privileges hereby granted, subject to the same restrictions as to grades, adopted by the Common Council, as now govern the rights of said Union & Titusville Railroad Company, and shall plank said Water street under the direction of the Street Com mittee of said Council.

Passed in Council, Jan. 3, 1873.

HENRY C. BLOSS, President.

Attest: S. GRUMBINE, City Clerk.

Approved, Jan. 13, 1873.

W. B. ROBERTS, Mayor.
jan15,10td

Boots and Shoes.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to his friends and customers, and to the public generally, that he has received a large and fine stock of Spring and Summer Goods, which he will sell at exceedingly low prices.

To ladies especially he would respectfully say that he has a very fine and well selected stock of the elegant and greatly celebrated

E. C. Burt Shoes,

Also, of the superb

Vroman & Bowers Shoes.

These articles cannot be surpassed by any manufacturer in the country, and will satisfy the most fastidious taste. The lovers of "such a gem of a shoe" will do well to call on him before purchasing elsewhere. Respectfully,

ABRAM EINSTEIN,
35 Spring street.

☞Custom work and repairing done as heretofore. 10mayt¢.

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7 Washington St., Titusville,

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